THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,023—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-3
22-0	12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0
25-0	13-8		25-0
28-0	15-0		28-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0
38-0	20-0		38-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clare are largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
SIAM	3441	500	H. T. Weighell	17 h Jan
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	T. I. Alderton	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5503	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5001	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.&O. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.&O. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
P.&O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
P.&O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
P.&O. COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked P & O proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5503	1000	E. Stewart	15th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5001	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

1889.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILLIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 8, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,900	550	5th Feb. 9
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 600	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OSIRDON	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	21st Jan. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February 1890 at 2 p.m. FOR DURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should embark in the Princes Dock by 1 p.m., as the Steamer will unmoor at 2 p.m and sail direct.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML NUBIA	3511	T. G. Knox	23rd Jan.
M ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3389	Blight	25th "
ML ASIA	3559	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3039	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3351	T. G. Knox	26th "
L ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3389	Blight	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked ML go to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL OBSERVER. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m. on 19th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 15th January.

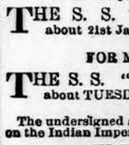
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 16th January.
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,464 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1890. Agents.



THE "KNIGHT TEMPLAR"
4,188 tons, one of the finest vessels trading to the East, will sail on or about the 17th instant, under command of Captain J. L. SHEILL for GENOA and HULL. She is magnificently fitted throughout with electric light, and has Cabins amidship. Carries no Doctor or Stewardess. Fares to Genoa Rs. 300, and to Hull Rs. 325. Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

CITY-LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 5,000 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th January 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), amidships, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried, Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 26th December 1889.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.
MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' FINE GOLD AND PEARL BROOCHES.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND DESIGNS, DIRECT FROM THE LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gold and "Pearl Crescent" and "Star" Brooch	63	0
Fine Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Brooch	90	0
Fine Pearl "Crescent" Brooch	58	0
Fine Pearl "Double Horse-Shoe" Brooch	75	0
Fine Pearl "Harp" Brooch	44	0
Fine Pearl "Spray" Brooch	90	0
Fine Pearl "Star and Crescent" Brooch	60	0
Fine Gold "Daisy" with Pearl Centre	17	0
Fine Gold "Mistletoe" Safety Brooch	18	0
Fine Pearl "Double Horse-Shoe" Brooch	68	0
Fine Pearl "Lattice Work" Brooch	68	0
Fine Pearl "Daisy Centre" Brooch	90	0
Fine Gold Leaf and Pearl Centre Brooch	14	0
Fine Gold "Wishing Bone" Brooch, set with Rubies and Diamonds	50	0
Fine Pearl "Double Hearts," surmounted with "Lovers' Knot"	90	0
Fine Gold and Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Safety Pin Brooches	15	0
Fine Gold and Pearl "Star" Safety Pin Brooches	15	0
Fine Gold Brooch with Etruscan Centre	25	0
Fine Gold Brooch with Fancy Centre	25	0
Fine Gold Brooch with Fancy Centre and Ends	29	0
Fine Gold Brooch pierced work	32	0
Fine Gold "Curb" Pattern Brooch	27	0
Fine Gold Twisted Brooch with Fluted Ball Ends	20	0
Fine Gold "Good Luck" Brooch	31	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe" Whip and Fox's Head	25	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Bit" Brooch	36	0
Fine Gold "Twist" Brooch with Pearl Ends	32	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Spray," with Torquoise Flowers	40	0
Fine Gold "Souvenir" Brooch	45	0
Fine Gold "Mizpah" Brooch	29	0
Fine Gold "Twisted Ribbon" Brooch, with Beaded Border	50	0
Fine Gold Brooch, jewelled with Pearl Star Centre from	40	0
Fine Gold Brooches, with raised Ornamentation from	31	0

And a variety of others, chased and engraved in many New and Choice Designs.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PATENT SAFETY ROCKING HORSES
MOUNTED on Polished Whitewood Frames, very strongly made, and perfectly safe for a Baby to ride.
Large Size, Rs. 70;
A few of the common variety in Stock.
Large Size... Each Rs. 25.
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CUMBALLA HILL.

BEDFORD'S
SWEET HONEYSUCKLE
TOOTH PASTE.
"Her teeth as pearls,
Her breath as the Sweet Honeysuckle."
The result of using
BEDFORD'S H. S. TOOTH PASTE,
Per Pot Re. 1.
AGENTS: KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S
POCKET DIARIES
FOR MEDICAL MEN.
A concise and complete Book of Reference.
Price with Morocco Cover.....Rs. 2
" " Pigskin " ..... " 4
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Set of 6 Knives and Forks, blades beautifully Chased and Engraved, in finest Ivory Handles, in case complete	66	0
Set of 12 do. do.	120	0
Set of 12 do. with Electro-Plated Handles	95	0
Set of 6 do. with Finest Pearl Handles, richly engraved, in case	80	0
Set of 12 do. do.	150	0
Set of 6 with best Electro-Plated Handles	50	0
Set of 12 do. do.	90	0
Set of 12 with Carved Ivory Handles, Rs. 100 to	150	0
Set of 12 do. with Plain Electro-Plated Blades and Handles	100	0

FRUIT SPOONS.

Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Sifter, richly Engraved and chased, with handsome Gilt Bowls	35	0
Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons, Sugar Sifter, and Graps Scissors, in Pierced Electro-Plate, Chased and Engraved	65	0
Cases, each containing two Fluted Head, Fruit Spoons, with richly Chased and partially Gilt Bowls	27	0
Do. do. with Plain Gilt Bowls	22	8
Nut-crackers, strongly made of Fine Electro-Plate in a variety of designs and patterns, per pair Rs. 4 to	6	8
The Club-Nutcrack, made extra strong, specially for Club use per pair	8	0
Grape Scissors, best Electro-Plate in Plain Beaded, Engraved, Twisted, and other patterns per pair Rs. 7 to	12	0

FISH CARVERS.

Cases, each containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, richly Engraved Festoon Pattern, with Ivory Handles and Plated Caps	40	0
Cases, containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, with richly Engraved Blades and Ivory Handles	16	0
Fish Carving Knives and Forks, Lily Pattern, per pair	18	8
Do. do. Queen Anne Pattern "	17	0
Do. do. Threaded "	18	8

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

Set of 12, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades of the best quality, Neatly Engraved and Chased	115	0
Set of 6 with Electro-Plated Beads richly Engraved and Chased, mounted in Selected Ivory Handles	80	0
Set of 12 do. do.	150	0
Set of 12 with Electro-Plated Beads, and Mother o' Pearl Handles	205	0

PRESENTATION FISH SERVICE.

Case, containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, with 12 pairs Fish Knives and Forks, Handles and Blades, richly Chased and Engraved, in a polished Walnut Case	125	0

MINIATURE CRUET STANDS.

Four Bottle Frames from	15	0
Three do do. from	13	8
The Dot Cruet, made in all Electro-plate, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, and Salt	13	0
Five Bottle Frames from	35	0
Six do. do from	35	0
Miniature Cruets, in Oak and Electro-plate, containing Four Bottles, richly cut	21	8
Miniature Cruets, in Fine Art Pottery and Electro-plated Mounts, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, and Salt Bottle.....Rs. 20 to	30	0
Do. do. Willow Pattern	20	0
Do. do. Ruby Glass, engraved	18	0

PICKLE OR CHATNI FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Two Bottle Frames, richly cut Bottles with best Electro-Plate Stand.....Rs. 31 to	54	0
Three Bottles do. do.....Rs. 54 to	70	0
Six Bottle Frames, including 2 Sauce, 2 Pepper, and 2 Pickle or Chatni Bottles	95	0

SAUCE FRAMES AND BASKETS.

	Rs.	a.
The Wicker Pattern, with Four Divisions for-		
Original Bottles	36	0
Do. do. Three divisions	27	0
Do. do. Four Divisions, Beaded Pattern	38	0

ELECTRO-PLATED ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES.
VEGETABLE DISHES.

	Rs.	a.
Entree or Side Dishes, in best quality Electro-Plate or Nickel Silver, consisting of Dish and Cover, with moveable Handle, forming 2 Dishes at pleasure, Beaded Edge Pattern, each Rs. 50; per pair	93	0
Entree or Side Dishes with Warmers, same as above, but have in addition a loose Dish, with Compartment for Hot Water, each Rs. 120; per pair	230	0
Oval Breakfast or Side Dishes, with Cover, Fish Drainer, Steak and Hot Water Dishes, Beaded Edge Pattern, each Rs. 78; per pair	150	0
Fluted Pattern each	60	0
Other Patterns from	90	0
The "Princess" Entree Dish, consisting of Electro-Plated Dish and Cover, with removeable Handle, Rs. 55; per pair	105	0
Do. do. consisting of 2 Electro-plated Dishes, Warmer, and cover, with removeable Handle	100	0
The Queen Anne Entree or Breakfast Dish, with Fish Strainer, Steak Dish, and space for Hot Water, with Revolving Cover. May also be used as a Soup Tureen, each Rs. 150; per pair	290	0
Other Patterns from	130	0
The Carlton Entree or Breakfast Dish, specially made for TREACHER & Co., similar to the Queen Anne Fluted Pattern, Rs. 125; per pair	240	0
Round Bacon Dishes to match the Oval Breakfast Dishes, having one Bacon or Chop Dish, Fish Drainer, with Hot Water compartment complete, the lid being used as a Dish by removing the Handle each	58	0
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, with compartment for three different kinds of vegetables, Ivory Handle, with Hot Water Warmer and Lcose Cover each	130	0
Without Hot Water Warmer.....Rs. 83 and	90	0
Double Vegetable Dishes as above for two vegetables only from	60	0
Do. do. in all Electro-plate, having two separate and distinct Dishes, with Strainers and Hot Water Compartments each	88	0
Pie or Tart Dishes, Electro-plated with removeable Earthenware Linings, Beaded Pattern, Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 16-8; Wicker Pattern	36	0
Do. do. Oval Shape, Fluted Patterns, Rs. 21-8 to	32	0

DINNER CRUET STANDS.

	Rs.	a.
Full-sized Dinner Cruets, in best Electro-plate and fitted with finest Crystal Bottles, in all the newest designs and patterns.		
Nine Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 each Mustard, Salt, Oil, and Cayenne Bottle, on a rich Electro-plated Revolving Stand	95	0
Eight Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 each Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, and Cayenne	90	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 1 each Mustard and Cayenne Bottle, 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, on Plain or Chased Electro-plated Stands, from Rs. 44 to	73	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 Vinegar and Mustard Rs. 36 to	68	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 2 Pepper Bottles, 1 each Vinegar, Sauce, Cayenne, and Mustard	68	0
Four Bottle Cruets, in new designs ...Rs. 30 to	45	0
Six Bottle Cruets in British Oak, mounted in best Electro-Plate from	60	0

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Four Bottle Frames, containing 1 each Mustard Pepper, Sauce and Salt Bottle.....Rs. 22-8 to	45	0
Four Bottle Cruets, containing 1 each Vinegar, Mustard, Salt, and Cayenne Bottle	31	0
Four Bottle Cruets, in British Oak, mounted in best Electro-plate	36	0
Three Bottle Frames, containing 1 Mustard, Pepper, and Salt Cruets from	15	0
Handsome Presentation Breakfast Cruets, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce Bottles	50	0
Do. do. containing 1 each Pepper and Mustard Bottle, Salt Cellar, Butter Dish, and 2 Electro-plated Egg Cups from	52	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
AERATED WATERS,
IN SYPHONS.
Per Dozen,—Soda, Rs 8; Lemonade, &c., Rs. 3.
Syphons allowed for on Return.
KEMP AND CO. LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S
ELASTIC ANKLETS
AND WRISTLETS
are strongly recommended to the frequenters of the Skating Rink, and to Polo and Lawn-tennis Players; they strengthen the Muscles, and cause no inconvenience to wear.
KEMP AND CO., LD,
BOMBAY.

POCKET DRESSING
INSTRUMENTS.

		Rs.	a.
SETS—	Containing Bistoury, Probes, Abscess Lancet, Scalpel, Dressing Forceps, Scissors, Gum Lancet, Suture Needles and Silk, in Shell Handles Per set	20	0
SETS—	Containing same as above, but in Horn Handles Per set	15	0
SETS—	Containing in addition Caustic case, and Director, in shell Handles Per set	25	0
SETS—	Containing in addition extra Bistoury, Female Catheter, Scalpel and Bistoury, Spatula, Exploring Trocar, Artery Forceps, Symes's Knife and Gum Lancet, in French Lockback Handles Per set	50	0
SETS—	For full minor operations, spring back, tortoise shell handles, in morocco case, lined with silk velvet Per set	65	0
SETS—	The "Army Regulation" Set, containing besides the usual instruments, Male Catheter, Clinical Thermometer, Aneurism Needle, Hypodermic Syringe, &c. Per set	75	0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
Chemists to H. E. the Governor of Bombay,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

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PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
RUBBER STAMPS
FOR EVERY PURPOSE.
DURABLE.
IN GOOD TASTE.
Moderate Price.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
Fort and Byculla Bridge. BOMBAY—POONA Camp & Boodwar Peth.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA,
HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each) 800
Do. do. 10 " " do. 500
EDISON do. 66 Incandescent Lamps, (30 c. p.) 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 800 cp. each or 200 Incandescent Lamps of 16 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps, of 32 c. p. 160
GASSNER'S Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

BLUETHNER!
BLUETHNER!!
BLUETHNER!!!
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
OF
BOMBAY AND POONA
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA AND BURMAH
FOR THE CELEBRATED
BLUETHNER'S PIANOS.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PHOTOGRAPHS PHOTOGRAPHS
"AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES."
A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.
LIQUIDATING AND CLOSING BUSINESS.
P. VUCCINO & CO., having DECIDED TO CLOSE their BUSINESS on the 31st March, 1890, will during the interim take Sittings in the very highest style of Art at the following low charges:—

	Half Doz.	Doz.	2nd Doz.	2nd Half Doz.
CARTES Rs.	8	12	7	4
CABINETS "	15	20	15	8
PROMENADE "	18	28	18	9
BOUDOIR "	20	30	20	10
PANEL "	30	50	40	20
IMPERIAL "	40	60	48	24

N. B.—Any Lady or Gentleman who may wish to obtain their Negative Plate already taken by P. VUCCINO and Co., can now obtain the same at a very moderate rate. Also the valuable Collection of Negative Plates of Ajunta Caves taken by the late Major Gill. Views and Panorama Plates of Bombay.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
P. VUCCINO & CO.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, BOMBAY.

THE SEASON.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following NEW GOODS:—
FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	13	8	to 38	0	Cardigan Jackets	10	8	to 15	8
Real Austrian Rugs.	..	..	38	0	White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0	to 3	8
Scotch Mauds	13	8	to 35	0	White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	3	0	...	
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet ...per pair	18	8	to 25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts	6	8	to 7	8
Real Eider Down Quilts	25	0	to 45	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Pants	6	8	to 7	8
Do. Pillows	6	8	to 8	8	Stout Brown Merino Vests each	7	8	to 8	8
Best Feather do.	...		8	8	Do. Pants	7	8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	12	0	to 16	0	Sherland Lambswool Socks per doz	25	0		
Best Wove Flannel Shirts	7	8	to 8	8	Ribbed Hand Knits at Half Hose, per doz	36	0		
Warm Gloves	1	8	to 2	8	Woven Cholera Belts				
Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Fastening	...		4	8	Warm Overcoats	45	0	to 55	0
Do. (Ladies)	...		4	0	Ulsters, very Warm.	45	0	to 55	0
Warm Dressing Gowns	18	8	to 25	0	Warm Cheviot Suits, from	38	0	to 50	0
Bath Dressing Gowns	15	8	to 18	8					

THORPE & Co.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

SOLE LESSEE .....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.

EVERY EVENING at 9-15.

FERRELL'S
COMEDY and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E LORD REAY.

"THE DON."
(For positively the last time.)

Mr. J. B. FERRELL as "THE DON."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.

First production in Bombay of the most successful of all Modern Comedies,

"MAMMA."

Mrs. FERRELL, as Mrs. IANNAWAY.

Box plan at SOUNDY and Co.

Business Manager .....ALLAN HAMILTON.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas. Other Nights 1 Re. unless otherwise advertised. Admission Evenings 5 to 7-0.

TUESDAY 1 Re other Evenings 8 Annas.

The Rink is also open every Morning except SATURDAY for practice for Ladies only. To this Sessions, Admission is free.

SATURDAY MORNING from 10 to 12-30 and SATURDAY AFFERNOON from 2 to 4. Childrens' matinee. Children under 12 free, Adult 8 Annas.

TO-NIGHT, JANUARY 15, 1890

Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give EXHIBITIONS OF STILT SKATING giving an entire EXHIBITION OF TRICK SKATING on stilts 2 feet high. Prices as usual.

A large stock of skates on hand. Wholesale and retail prices exceedingly low.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 22ND, 1890.
A GRAND FETE IN AID OF THE
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
will be provided for the occasion.
Admission—2 Rs. Reserved Chairs 1 Re. extra. States free. Tickets now on sale every where.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT ATTRACTION. ! ! !

OPEN EVERY DAY.

4 to 12 p. m.

ENTRANCE AND RIDE 4 ANNAS.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

(Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.
Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.
A few rooms still available for approachign hot season.
SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

BANJO TUITION.

PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES
TEACHES THE BANJO,
By his original and highly successful method from Music.
PROSPECTUSES AT
Messrs. ROSE and Co.
AND
Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for the Post of a CLERK in the Punjab Secretariat, are informed that the appointment has been filled.

FRANK LEIGH,
Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT OF 3 PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND IN NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the occupancy right on a 5 years' renewable lease of the above mentioned plots will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, on FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1890, at 1 p.m., (gun fire).

Plan of the plots can be seen and the conditions of sale learnt at this office.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay, Jan. 1890.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1890 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on MONDAY, the Third day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT AND QUADRILLE PARTY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.
Near Parel Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF COLONEL BISSET, R.E.

An Entertainment will be given in the above Institute on WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 1890.

The Proceeds of the Entertainment will be devoted to the SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CHOIR FUNDS,
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Glee .....Muller.
Flute Solo .....Selected".....
Sergt.-Major McDermott.
Song..... "Warrior bold" .....Stephen Adams.
Mr. Wilson.
Song..... "The Better Land" ..Cowen.
Mrs. Lee.
Recitation .....
Mr. Strong.
Song..... "All in a Garden Fair....
Mrs. Dixon.
Song..... "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep".....
Mr. T. Colville.
Serio-Comic Song.. "M.O.N.E.Y."..... C. A. Page.
Mr. W. T. Hart.

FIVE MINUTES' INTERVAL.

PART II.

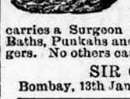
Glee.....Carnovale".....Rossini.
Song ..... "I am a Friar of Orders Grey".....Alfred Mu'ler.
Mr Hebditch.
Song ..... "Gray Port Town" ....F. W. Lohn.
Mrs. Lee.
Comic Song.... "Rocity Toot" .....G. Le Brunn.
Mr. W. T. Hart.
Song ..... "Trusty as Steel" .....Ciro Pinsuti.
Mr. W. T. Lamb.
Song ..... "Auld Robin Gray"....
Mrs. W. T. Hart.
Song ..... "Sailing" .....Godfrey Marks.
Mr. T. Colville.
Comic Song ...."P.D.G.L." .....
Kiskey.

TEN MINUTES' INTERVAL.

The whole to conclude with a Dance. A Band will be in attendance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Unreserved Re. 1.
Tickets can be obtained of Dr. EVANS, Dadu Messrs.
DEMELLOW and BARRETT, Parel, or at the door.
REFRESHMENTS AT THE USUAL PRICES.
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES: Messrs. DEMELLOW and BARRETT.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 (sharp), Bombay Time.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain BARHAM, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th February 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 13th January 189 . Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half year ending 31st December 1889, including the dividend out of surplus profits for half year ending 30th June 1889, have this day been posted.

HENRY CONDER.
Acting Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January 1890.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of buildings for the residence of the Principal of the Wilson College at Chowpatty.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the residence of the Principal Wilson College" will be received in the office of the undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo,

A sum of Rupees 500 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents, and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted the contract will commence, and sub list on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th January 1890.

ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 12,
WAS PUBLISHED
THE SEVENTH NUMBER OF
"ANGLO-INDIA."

CONTENTS:

Mr. White's appeal to the Eurasians.

The Employment of Natives in the P. W. D.

Promotion on Indian Railways.

What to do with the Old.

India as she is sometimes drawn.

Verandah Colloquies.

The Mysterious Crossing Sweeper.

A Born Coquette.

London Letters, Latest Intelligence.

The Books of the Day, etc., etc.

NOW APPEARING
DRAMAS OF LIFE,
A SERIES OF SHORT STORIES
BY
GEO. R. SIMS,
DAGONET.

To give our readers an idea of the varied bill of fare which this unique series will present to them, we may remark that the FIRST SIX STORIES will be respectively entitled as follow:—

No. 1 THE MILLIONAIRE'S SECRET. Appeared January 5th.
" 2 THE CROSSING SWEEPER. Will appear Jan. 12.
" 3 UNCLE FROM AMERICA.
" 4 THE SUICIDE'S LEGACY.
" 5 THE MURDERER'S WIFE.
(Conclusion of "The Suicide's Legacy.")
" 6 (HUMOROUS.)

The following Stories of this important series will similarly display a wide range of subjects, the Author's forte being the ability to make his audiences, (and his readers), laugh and cry alternately.

NOTICE.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO
"ANGLO-INDIA."

Twelve Rupees per Annum.
Seven " " Six Months.
Four " " Quarter.

Address "ANGLO-INDIA" OFFICE.
4, WATERLOO STREET,
CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the members of the EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICES, hitherto styled "Uncovenanted" will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1890, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of forming an Association to protect and promote the interests of the service, electing an Executive Committee, framing rules, drawing up a petition for presentation to Parliament during the Session of 1890, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

All officers in the Bombay Presidency are invited to attend.

The petition will be ready for signature at the close of the meeting.

Resolutions and notices of amendment to the draft Rules should reach the Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee, European Civil Service Association, Byculla Club, not later than the 24th instant.

H. G. GELL,
Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee, Byculla Club, January 14, 1890.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890,—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth boun.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bomb y G zette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA," as supplied to the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. A pple tins of 1lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to 8s in Band or Retail for sale Trial orders solicited.—RANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.—Instantograph complete, almost new, very cheap, for sale. Apply by letter to P., care of Rogers and Co., Fort.

WE allow Liberal Discount to all Buying for Fancy Fairs, Schools and all Charitable Institutions if the amount is not under Rupees 25. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—The S. S. TANJORE (now in the Victoria Dock.) For particulars apply to Rao Bahadoor Bhugwandass Bagla, Shaik Memon Street. Opposite to Moolji Jethas Market.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared of finest selected Java tobacco. In flavour and mildness they stand unrivalled, and all lovers of this brand should give them a trial. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

TENTS.—The property of J. A. BAINES, C.S., (1) Jabalpur single-pole specially made to order, 20 by 16 inside, but inner kanats thrown back to outer and double-roofed throughout, windows at one end coir matting for verandah and carpets for interior, used one season only, complete Rs. 600 (cost 900.) (2) Bengal Bayrie about 16 by 11 with bath room same width as tent with carpet. Old but in good order Rs. 125. (cost 350). Apply to the COLLECTOR'S HEAD CLERK, Surat.

WANTED.—A new or second-hand HODGART or NASMYTH PRESS with, or without Boiler. Apply stating full particulars and price to "COMPTA" care of this Office.

WANTED.—An experienced European LADY'S MAID to accompany a family of a NATIVE GENTLEMAN to ENGLAND. She must be a good sailor, and is also expected to take care of the Children. Apply by letter or in person with testimonials on or after 20th instant to "D.," care of Manager, Watson Hotel.

WANTED.—A good ENGINEER with experience of Press Machinery for an establishment up-country. Apply to R. B., care of this paper.

WANTED.—A DECENT, Young, European GIRL, as a RESIDENT GOVERNESS for two grown-up children in a family, who would also make herself useful in the house. Apply to A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for Lighting up Public Entertainments & Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION. PICTURES received, framed, exhibited and returned. Framing executed by experienced workmen. The greatest care taken in the unpacking and repacking of Pictures. Pictures will be framed according to the Society's Rules. Charges moderate. B. F. Art Gallery. D. B. DINSHAW & Co.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR—TO LET, "West Wood" "Parc Hall," "Rose Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Cow: ex: vi ws. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY. Ripon Hotel.

BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

AN ENGLISH LADY educated in France and Brussels will hold classes for English, French, and Singing. Terms very moderate. 411, Bombay Gazette.

A DOG-CART with PEGU PONY and HARNESS complete, and in good condition, for sale at Rs. 350. "376." care of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GREYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Ariston and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

JUST OPENED.—A large Assortment of Striped and Check Flannel, from Annas 4 to Annas 6 per yard. ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Galeon.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangam, Poona.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warrants cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud et. Rs. 3; Collar Stud. Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE. Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. or terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the out-going Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with Sections 12 of Rule VII.

III. To amend Rule II of the Chamber regarding the election of members.

IV To elect new members; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 7th January 1890, Chamber of Commerce.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FARES.

FROM and after 1st January 1890, the ordinary First-class Fare will be reduced from 18 to 12 pies per mile, and the ordinary Second-class Fare will be reduced from 9 to 6 pies per mile, upon this Railway.

Except in special circumstances and on special occasions, Return Tickets will not be issued.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th December 18-9.

NOTICE
TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. NORRIE MITCHEL & Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay are no longer my Agents, for any purpose whatsoever.

I have appointed as my Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers &c., of Bombay, who are empowered to act for me and on my account in all business transactions, and to whom all inquiries respecting my machinery, etc., should now be addressed.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889

SAMUEL BROOKS,
Cotton Machinist.
Union Iron Works, West Gorton, Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, Manchester.

WITH reference to the above ADVERTISEMENT all information and particulars respecting Machinery &c., manufactured by Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS will be furnished by us on application.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Importers, Khetwady, Bombay

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on MONDAY the 27th January 1890, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the 13 months ending 31st March 1891. Supplies to commence from the 1st April 1890.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. (50-0.) Five hundred, in Currency Notes or Government Paper without which no Tender will be considered. Government other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

3. It is optional with Tenderers to Tender for either (a) All the items mentioned in the Tender Form, or for (b) Paper Miscellaneous or (c) Paper Printing alone. All Tenders should however, be Superscribed "Tender for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways."

4. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery both at Bombay and at Ajmere.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. Terms and conditions of Tender along with Forms of Tender, can be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) and samples seen upon application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 78 OF 1888.

ASLA NANJEE and GULBA NANJEE, respectively of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitants residing in Fanaswad, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAKHMABAI, wife of NARAYEN HARRICHUNDERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Borebhat Line, without the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of the said NARAYEN HURRICHUNDERJEE, an Insolvent .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, the following immoveable property will BE SOLD by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court house, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-second day of January, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs Asla Nanjee and Gulba Nanjee, and of the abovenamed defendants Rukhmabai, wife of Narayen Hurrichunderjee and Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the said Narayen Hurrichunderjee, an insolvent or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, built and standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in a Part called Borebhat, and on the western side of Borebhat Lane in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty eight square yards, be the same a little more or less and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 679, and new No. 3,099 old survey No. 516, and new survey No. 7,722, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 636 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Court of A. G. Dorgas, on or towards the south by the said Borebhat Lane, on or towards the east by the property of Dhakoji Govindjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Wittoba Bhugwan Panday, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of one Bhowanibai daughter of Gungadhar Laxmanjee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the first defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani Attorneys and for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, National Bank Buildings No 20 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESSWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts rts. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Rose ..quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... " Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... " Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GOSNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

JOST & CO.—A MEETING of Creditors will be held on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at 4 p.m. at the Office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Statham.

JOHN BRISTED.
Trustee and Receiver.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Alber Building, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

From a long experience both practical and experimental as a general

TOBACCONIST

I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the

PUBLIC IN GENERAL

Of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my

SPECIALITIES

and stock in trade.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

ADDITIONAL BRANDS.

NEW CATALOGUE.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties affording an unrivalled selection.

J. NEUBERG,
5 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE, DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Cecil-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Possnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	K. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.—

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigun.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manilla.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	947½
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	...	455
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		405
Broul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		120
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 55		365xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	Rs. 30		190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0		1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		505
Harvey & Sabapathy Khanagum Cotton Press Co.	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Manmar Manig. Co.	240	450	All Rs. 45		370xd
Mercantile Press	1,400	250	250 Rs. 25		200
Mofussil Co	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		55
New Beesy Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400 Rs. 50		415
New Indian Press	1,350	500	500 Rs. 45		510
New P. of W. Press	1,000	125	125 Rs 11		82½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	600	400	All Rs. 40		340
Sind Press Co.	500	500	500 Rs. 50		570
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		470
Sassoon Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Solapur Press Co.	300	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press	635	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60		575
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400		350		600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. 6 5 per ct.	...	410	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	2 18	...	at 5 p.c	42

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75		800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500 R		300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500		280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	...
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	800	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		480
Bharat S. & W. Mills	871	500	500 Rs. 224		495
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	800	500	500 Rs. 25		400
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		560
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000 Rs. 3		675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200 Rs. 0		130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500 Rs. 55		910
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	7,000	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		980
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700 Rs. 25		665
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500 Rs. 1		635
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		460
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,800	500	Rs. 40 Rs. 25		470
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	500	500 Rs. 25		600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		500
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150 Rs. 20		130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000		...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	42	1,000	1,000	...	80
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ltd.	1,200	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		760
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	605
Hinguntbat Mill Co.,	700	575	500 Rs. 57		725xdm
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000 Rs. 30		700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 5		940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500 Rs. 25		465
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	250 Rs. 1		295
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500 Rs. 2		642½
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		10
Increased	1,483	250	250 Rs. 1		
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000		700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		850
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		590
Khatau Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		520
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	500	1,000 Rs. 50		770
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100 Rs. 5		150
Madras United S.	5000		1,000 Rs. 100		1,950
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100 Rs. 7		110
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250 Rs. 5		110
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000 Rs. 75		1,560
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		1,110½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		615
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000		250
Oriental S. & W. Co.	5,750	625	625 Rs. 12½		345
People of India S.	1,000	50	250 Rs.		60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		1,000
Prince of Wales S.	2,188		125		10
Queen S. & W. Co.,	720	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		705
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		1,050
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,390
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000 Rs. 60		1,275
Soondersi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50		115
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252 Rs. 15		270
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		690
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000 Rs. 25		270
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		...
Venishanker Luxmishanker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215
	750	150	150	p.ct.	165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100 Rs.	14	14
Bagty Co., Ld.	625		185 Nil		56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0 6 p.c.		60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500 10 p.c.		620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100 Rs. 5		88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180 Rs.		3,150
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45 Rs.		790
Municipal Bonds	...	...	... p.c.		106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...		150
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100 Rs.		5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500 Nil		40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship An.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	35½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	900	100	100	...	60n
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	372
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000		...	93	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,265
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mfg. Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JANUARY 7.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
D. 4	Ranger H M's ...	Johnson	Somali coast	D.	
28	Japanese	Spedding ..	Cardiff	4	Cochin
3	Khedive	Loggin	London	31	Calcutta
	Parramatta..	Murray	London		Sydney
	Hubbuck ..	Brodie	Sydney	J.	London
	Akbar	Bradwin	Jeddah	6	Calcutta
	Pundua	Creft	Brisbane ...	1	London
	Quetta	Sanders	London		Brisbane
	Orontes H M's	McKechnie..	Portsmouth..	2	China
J. 1	Kangra	Ingram	Kurrachee..	1	London
	Kaiser Wilhelm II ..	Stormer	Sydney		Bremen
	Koningin Emma	Soomer.....	Amsterdam..		Batavia
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson....	Bombay	2	London
	Venezia	Bello.....	Mussowa ...		Mussowa
3	Dalmally....	Wilson.....	Suez		
	Poseidon ..	Lemacich ..	Trieste	3	Bombay
	Nyansa	Allen.....	Busreh.....		Jeddah
	Tuna	White	Berbera	4	Berbera
4	Adowa	Patton	London		Kurrachee
	Muyun	Low	Hodeida	6	Red Sea
	Inchgarvie..	Cairns	Cardiff		
	Ebro	Elliot.....	Bombay	6	Hull
5	King Arthur	Raffin	Bombay	5	Suakim
6	Archimede R G Boat	Giustini	Mussowa ..		
	Braunschweig	Meier	Bremen	7	China
7	Mansoura ..	Dameer	Zanzibar....		Egypt
	Rajah Brook	Freebody ..	Glasgow		Singapore

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 13.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·0

TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

6 a.m. ... ... 71·8
10 a.m. ... ... 77·6
2 p.m. ... ... 87·7
4 p.m. ... ... 82·9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting, 4 p.m.
Laying of the Foundation-stone of Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnastic Institution, 5 p.m.
Concert, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ferrell's Comedy Company, 9 p.m.
Music at the Switchback Railway, 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Branksome Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), Karachi; and Byculla (s), Rangoon, etc.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Basheer (s), for Marmagoa, etc.; Clitus (s), Calcutta; Cedar Branch (s), Karachi; Lombardy (s), China, etc.; and Henzada (s), London, etc.

THE SKATING RINK.—Mr. Simmons will appear on stilts at the Skating Rink this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ehrenfels entered and the s. s. Henzada left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Sutlej and the s. s. Branksome Hall entered; and the s. s. Basheer and Lomcardy left the dock yesterday.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Abdool Tyeb reports the theft of a Roskopf watch, valued at Rs. 12, from the Gun Carriage Factory at Lower Colaba, where he had been to work on Monday last.

A BANJO ARTIST.—Mr. Nott Barnes, a banjoist of whom the Calcutta papers speak in high terms, announces his arrival in Bombay, where he purposes giving lessons during the present season.

DR. BLANEY'S LECTURE.—Owing to the laying of the foundation-stone of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnastic Institution this afternoon, Dr. Blaney's lecture on the fever mortality of Bombay has been postponed till Friday next.

A STREET NUISANCE.—No less than twelve men were yesterday placed together, in the dock, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with exposing goods for sale in the streets, thereby obstructing the thoroughfares. They were convicted and ordered to pay a fine of four annas each.

ACCIDENT AT A GRAIN GODOWN.—Two women, working as labourers in the grain godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on the Port Trust estate, whilst sweeping between two tiers of wheat bags on Monday last, were buried under a number of the bags, which suddenly fell upon them. Both the women sustained severe injuries, and were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good charged Mukbool Hoosain and four others, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Cammateepoora, with dice and money, on Monday last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Mukbool Hoosain was fined Rs. 5, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

THE CAMP OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, which had been fixed for the 25th of this month, will not commence until February 1, as the camping ground at Colaba, upon which it is proposed to hold it, will not be available until that time. The inspection will probably take place on the 8th proximo, upon which day the camp will break up.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Inspector Holdway yesterday charged Dhondoo Sumbajee, a cart-driver, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner on the DeLisle Road, without any regard for the safety of others, on Monday last, and thereby causing damage to two street lamps. Dhondoo Sumbajee, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—The following programme of music is to be played at the Switchback Railway by the band of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Quick March	Chopinette ..... Kappey.
Valse	Men Ami ..... Gassner.
Polka Militaire	En Garde ..... Waldteufel
March	Solennelle ..... Gassner
Mazurka	Azalien ..... Faust.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair ..... Williams
Finale (Act II.)	Vittore Pisany ..... Peri
Polonaise	Im Brautschmirck Herzdorf
Valse	Goldene Myrthen Farhback, Jr.
Galop	Sans Facon ..... Frans Hits.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. M. Maclean has left a memorial amongst us, and that is the useful Guide to Bombay bearing his name. The fifteenth edition of it, which is just published, contains improvements and additions in correspondence with the extensions and improvements made in the city. Interesting particulars are given of the charities and benefactions of renowned citizens of the present and past generations; and readable descriptive notices are also appended of the new public buildings raised during the past year. Improvements and additions have likewise been made in the part containing the local directory. While the first part gives a history of the city and its inhabitants, its revenue, its general features, &c., the second part gives a list of the European inhabitants, the Bombay Government and its several departments, and notices of the postal department, of the municipality, of the commerce of the city, its wealth, &c. The volume seems to have increased in bulk also. A handsome design is given of the Municipal Offices now under construction.—*Rast Goftar*.

ABKARI ZOOLUM.—A Surat correspondent writes to the *Rast Goftar*:—Instances of the *zoolum* practised by the Abkari Department has often appeared in your journal; and it becomes my painful duty to inform you of a case of arbitrariness which occurred at the Ahmedabad station only a few days ago. Mr. Nowrojee Jamaspji Patel, head fitter of the Ajmere Railway Workshops, was proceeding with his family towards Surat for the purpose of celebrating a marriage. On the evening of the 3rd inst., just as he and his family alighted at the Ahmedabad Railway station, Mr. Dinshaw, a son of the Abkari contractor, Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, and others, raised a hue and cry; and having obtained the assistance of the police, they wanted to search Mr. Nowrojee's baggage, on the ground that he was smuggling country liquor therein. Mr. Nowrojee and his family were given much trouble and annoyance; and he begged of the contractor's people to search his baggage at once if they wanted to do so, as, in consequence of only an unfounded suspicion, he had been subjected to much needless worry and annoyance. At the suggestion of the station-master the search was promptly made, the baggage being very roughly handled and tossed about; but not a drop of country liquor was to be found. The City Magistrate, Khan Bahadoor Pheroz Hosung Dastoor, and the Railway Police Inspector, Mr. Nowrojee Kaikobad, who happened to be present at the station, expressed their surprise at a respectable family having been needlessly subjected to public indignity and detention. The matter does not appear likely to rest here; for Mr. Nowroji is determined to prosecute his enemies.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVINE Service will be held on board the ship City of Dublin in the Prince's Dock this (Wednesday) evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS.

"SINGLE" and "Double" Handicaps open to members of the Gymkhana only. Entries close on 16th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Suakin-Jedda right. Communication with the Hedjaz and Zemen interrupted.

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-anna tin makes three pints of delicious healthy Soup. Special Terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JAMES MEIKLE.

AT a recent board meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Mr. James Meikle, Consulting Actuary to the Company, on attaining his jubilee in the Scottish Provident Institution of Edinburgh, was presented by the directors with a case containing an elegant Swami silver tea service, by the well-known firm for such articles, Messrs. Orr and Sons, Madras, and in addition a handsomely illuminated address of congratulation, in a case, reading as follows:—

James Meikle, Esq., F.I.A. and F.F.A., Consulting Actuary to the Life Assurance Company, Bombay.

The directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them to congratulate Mr. James Meikle, F.I.A., F.F.A., their Consulting Actuary on attaining his jubilee, having closed the long period of fifty years' service in the cause of Life Assurance, on the 21st day of October, 1889. This auspicious event is the more remarkable from its having been accomplished without passing out of the office to which he entered on the 21st day of October 1839. Looking down the long vista of fifty years, how few even survive so long a period, but how very few indeed are there who enter and continuously remain and complete that term in one occupation and in one office—and of these there are probably very few indeed who have laboured so diligently in that service as Mr. Meikle. The directors are all the more desirous of offering their congratulations to Mr. Meikle from the great interest he has taken in the progress of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company since his appointment as its Consulting Actuary, and in the continued prosperity of which they all have so much tat heart. While offering their congratulations, the directors desire to convey to Mr. Meikle their sincere wishes for his future welfare, and they trust that he may be long spared to enjoy the comfort and repose which is so justly merited by his life-long period of activity. They request his acceptance of the accompanying Indian tea service as a token of their regard and earnest wish for his future happiness.

R. VALENTINE REID, Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Director.
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY, Director.
RAGUNATH N. KHOTE, Director.
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Manager and Actuary.
D. D. SHROFF, Assistant Manager and Actuary.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A BAD CONVICTION BY A CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MOTILAL RAVICHAND.

THIS was a review of a decision of Colonel J. M. Madden, First-class Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who in June last, found the accused guilty under Section 76 of the Cantonment Rules, and fined him Rs. 50. The offence was that the accused, who is an owner of several houses in camp, and who does not reside in the cantonment, did not appoint a duly authorised agent within the time ordered by the Cantonment Magistrate, having been repeatedly warned to do so. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appears that a notice was circulated on the 15th May last, in which the landlords were directed to appoint authorised agents for their bungalows in the Cantonment, and to inform the Cantonment Magistrate by letter of the names of their agents within eight days. Most of them obeyed this order. A second notice was sent on the 22nd May, calling on such landlords as had not complied with the orders circulated in the first notice to do so within three days. The accused was the only one who did not comply with these orders, although his *goomasta* was personally warned by the tax-collector to do so. In the second notice the landlords were informed that they would be fined to the full extent, Rs. 50, if they disobeyed the orders. The accused treated these orders with indifference amounting to contempt, because he had signed both the notices. The Cantonment Magistrate, therefore, thought that an exemplary punishment was necessary as a warning to other owners in future.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment in the matter, said: Rule 76 of the Cantonment Rules, framed under Bombay Act 3 of 1867, requires every owner of any house, building, or premises, or other immovable property within the limits of a cantonment, "not residing within the cantonment or in its immediate vicinity," to appoint within a certain time specified in the rule "a duly authorised agent, resident within the cantonment, or in its immediate vicinity, who shall be answerable for the observance of all the present rules which refer to the owners of houses or other property as aforesaid." It is not quite clear that this rule relates to any matter mentioned in any of the clauses of Section 11 of the Act in respect of which, power is given to the Government to make rules and regulations under Section 9; but assuming that the rule was properly made under Sections 9 and 11, still I cannot hold that a breach of the rule is penal under clause 11 of Section 11, for though that clause empowers the Government to impose penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any rules and regulations made under Section 9, still it does not seem to have been the intention of the Government that the breach of this particular rule should be punishable with fine or imprisonment. Rule 76 is contained in chapter 3 of the Cantonment Rules; and rule 1 in that chapter provides a penalty for the breach of any rule contained in the chapter; but the special proviso to rule 76 takes that rule out of the operation of rule 1. The proviso says that, failing the appointment of an agent under the rule, "the person authorised to receive rents, or to act in any other way on behalf of an absentee owner in respect of immoveable property aforesaid, shall, if resident as above stated, be considered to be the agent appointed for the purpose of this rule." This proviso refers only to the case of a resident agent. In the present case, the accused, who resides in the city of Ahmedabad, seems to have had a *goomasta* to whom some communication was made with reference to the notice sent to the accused for the appointment of an agent; but it does not appear whether the *goomasta* was resident in the Cantonment or not.

But even in cases where there is no agent resident in the Cantonment, I cannot hold that the omission to appoint an agent constitutes a punishable breach of the rule. The rule is one of procedure only. If a landlord does not appoint an agent, the only consequence is that some person acting on his behalf, if there is such person, resident in the Cantonment, will be considered as his agent for the purposes of the rule That is, in such cases, the omission to appoint is not to be regarded as an offence. The Government did not apparently consider it necessary to provide for cases where there was no such person resident. Possibly it was thought that most absentee Cantonment landlords would have some resident agent. Any way the proviso indicates very clearly that the rule itself was not intended to be one, the omission to comply formally with which was to be treated as penal. Whether, therefore, the accused's *goomasta* resides in the city or the camp of Ahmedabad, the conviction is bad and must be reversed, and the fine restored.

Mr. Justice Jardine, who delivered a separate judgment, concurred.

The Court reversed the conviction recorded against, and the sentence passed upon the accused, and directed that the fine be refunded.

A COURT-MARTIAL on the officers in charge of the gunboat Watchful, when she went ashore at Lowestoft, concluded, at Sheerness, on Saturday evening (Dec. 21st). For the defence it was contended that the compasses were sluggish and deviated, and that a strong eddy caused the ship not to answer her helm when breakers were reported ahead. The Court found the prisoners guilty of negligence; but, in consideration of the difficulty with the compasses and the short time—three and a half days—Lieutenant Sharp had been in the ship, the Court only reprimanded him. Commander Furlonger was then reprimanded for taking the Watchful into Lowestoft harbour on a dark night without sufficient cause.

A KARACHI paper notices with pleasure that a strong desire is felt to start a movement in Sindh for a suitable acknowledgment of the benefits received by that province at the hands of Lord Reay. "As his Excellency loves to identify himself with education more than anything else, and as he is the pioneer of technical education in India, the testimonial can take no better shape than an educational endowment, and, if possible, in the technical line, bearing the name of Lord Reay. We think the best course will be for the President of the Sindh Sabha to stir in the matter. He should invite the co-operation of the College Association and the governing body of the Mahomedan madressa; and if they return a favourable reply, as they are bound to, the Sabha should, with their aid, set about collecting public subscriptions in the chief towns. Lord Reay is the most popular Governor of recent times; and his popularity, we venture to say, is nowhere greater than with the usually backward people Sindh."

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia, s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales wool, Nursey Khutaw; 20 bales rags, Kessowjee Jadhowjee; 200 cwts coir yarn, Damodher, Dewchund; 300 cwts coir yarn, Hurridas Varjee.
Clan Macdonald, s—5 bales twist, Nuratnm Poonjiram; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,407 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 495 cwts myrabollams, Ramjee Ebjee; 44 bales wool, Esmall Gangji and Co.
City of Dublin, s—200 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 16 bales twist, Nuritam Poonjiram; 50 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 9,378 lbs indigo, Ghella Cullianjee; 4000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Sullamut, s—750 bales cotton fly and 50 bales twist waste, Pragjee Heerji and Co.
Sheikh, s—58 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Forbes, 1,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales hides, Pestonjee Edulji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—420 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 833 lbs ivory, Otto Martin; 404 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 860 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 42 cases bristles, and 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idaho s—405 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 650 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 103 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 105 cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co; 300 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 530 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5,472 cwts wheat, 160 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, 2,505 cwts gingelly-seed, 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—3,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,930 cwts groundnuts, and 990 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 3,999 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,846 cwts gingelly seed, Tod Durant and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Nubia s—1,700 cwts groundnutseed, R Caderbhoy; 6 bales kidskin, Geo R Purvis and Sons.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sheikh s—450 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dora Foster s—165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sullamut s—1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers: 3,999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 7,999 cwts teelseed, John L Kerston; 1,165 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co; 5,993 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kt Templar s—275 cwts cloves, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej s—80 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co; 200 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 181 bales twist, N J Abraham; 20 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co.
Lombardy s—3½ cwts ivory, 2½ cwts salep, and 17 cwts cudoo, M M Esabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 621 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 120 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co: 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales twist, S Abraham; 350 bales twist, E J Abraham; 25 bales twist, Jamshedji Brothers and Co; 100 bales twist, S Motilal; 48 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy, s—25 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian and M Co.
Sutlej, s—20 bales twist, Jamshedjee B and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sutlej, s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Jamshedji Brothers and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—1 case toys, Shroff Brothers; 2 hogsheads Port wine, Edulji Bazonjee.
Europe s—2 casks whisky, Hill, Son, and Greenan.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—88 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood.
City of Dublin s—25 packages writing paper, A M Hossanally; 105 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazanjee.
Britannia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Idaho s—7 cask alzarine dye, M Girdaridass.
Abeona s— 20 packages gunpowder, Oomer Jamal.
Peshawar s—5 cases liqueur, Phipson and Co; 4 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Coromandel s—13 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Abeona s—1 cask rectified spirit, E Bazonji.
City of Dublin s—18 packages medicine, Badham Pile and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ebro s—12 bales straw boards, V Abdoolally.
Henzada s—22 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Br

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Jehangeer Rajojee Karani—

1 new Treadle sewing machine, called "The Little Standard," with all duplicate accessories.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club and next to the Government Medical Store, the valuable and handsome French-polished, black-wood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of the Revd. W. BELL.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF Landed Property in Peroo Havaldar Street, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Royenund Nema and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Guffoor alias Jan Mahomed Banji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January 1888, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of Peroo Havaldar Street, in the registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 2417, ward B, and street Nos. 13, 15, admeasuring square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Hakim Goolam Hossein, on the west by the house of Zohora Bebee, widow, on the north by the Peroo Havaldar Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF valuable Landed Property in Matharpakhady, at Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Somonjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Govind Ramjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October 1887, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Matharpakhady at Mazagon, out side the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 300 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 115 and by the fazendar in his book under No. 105, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Framjee, on the west by the property of the said Govind Ramjee, on the north by the property of the said Merwanjee Framjee, and on the south by the public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 15, 1890

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, plain and carved substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-class Walnutwood Cottage piano by Dannino and Co., a mahogany harmonium, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one elaborately open carved partition screen, &c., the property of Colonel C. C. PEMBERTON.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 VERY VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS OF GROUND AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AND NEXT TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following 8 plots of ground suitable for building purposes :—

Lot No. 1—1,527	square yds.	Lot No. 6—1,491	square yds
,, 2—1,493	,,	,, 7—1,495	,,
,, 3—1,539	,,	,, 8—1,570	,,
,, 4—1,910	,,		
,, 5—1,477	,,		

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan, apply to the undersigned.

The above land will be first put up in one lot ; and if not sold, then it will be put up in separate lots.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1. handsome strong-built mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 strong Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1. chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF HORSES, the property of 1st Bombay Lancers, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1890, at the Commissioned Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, at 3-3 p.m. sharp.

Under instructions from the Officers Commanding 1st Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the above-mentioned date and place, sixteen horses, the property of the regiment.

The majority are suitable for harness or hack purposes, and can be seen at Ladha Ebrahim and Co.'s stables in Bellasis Road, Byculla, 4 days previous to the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 15, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHOWPATEE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Merwanjee Cowasjee Javeri, Esq., and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cooverjee Cawasjee Jussavala (an insolvent) and his estate, the following valuable landed property, viz., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate at Chowpatee, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, fronting the Chowpatee Road on the north side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,05 (two thousand and fifty) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 93, new Survey No. 7,957 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2,612, street No. 49 ward No. 2 613, street No. 2, ward No. 2,611, street No. 3, ward No. 2,621, street No. 55, 55, and 59, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property and part of Revagnur Cooverghur Esq., on or towards the south by the said Chowpatee Road, on or towards the east by the property and part of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Esq., and on or towards the west by the properties of Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee Commissariawalla, Khoja Mahomed, Raojee Rebajee Vesavalkar, Ramali Dadajee, Bapoojee Vasavalker, and Ragoba Venamalee, which said premises were formerly occupied by various tenants, and are now occupied by Noor Mahomed Shaik Ahmed, Esq., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, mortgagee's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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FOR

1890.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

We have no change to notice in London financial quotations as wired by Reuter yesterday evening, last week's closing rates being repeated all round. The Indian Council placed three extra lakhs of wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 5¼d., which is ⅛d. above the rate at which the regular allotments were made last Wednesday, and 1-32d. higher than the extreme rate since touched. Quotations for Rentes and Exchange in Paris were unaltered. The General Produce markets were unchanged.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool last evening, both generally and for Surats ; but business was on a smaller scale than on any day last week, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. Mid. American remained at 5 13-16d., and American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. East Indian Cotton was also unchanged in value ; but quotations for Fine and Fully Good Broach, which have been absent since last Wednesday, are still missing. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid. Uplands was still 10½ cent. yesterday ; but April Futures were 6 points lower at 10·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales, which brings the figures for the first two days of the new week rather above those in 1889 and 1888 ; and makes the total since the opening of the season compare as follows with those of the two previous seasons for the same time :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.....	26,000	27,000	30,000
Two days' do.	48,000	46,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889.....	4,503,000	4,021,000	4,311,000

Under the influence of the quieter character of the news from the ruling markets, there has been much less activity in the staple locally, the day's business not summing up much more than half of what transpired yesterday. Of ready stuff, about 1,000 bales each of Bengals and Julgaum, have been taken at Rs. 181·9 and Rs. 204½-7, respectively ; and a few hundred bales of Khangaum at Rs. 221 : the rest of the business reported have been in contracts for Barsee for May delivery, at Rs. 226 ; and in Kutchgaum for February-May, at Rs. 197½ per candy ; the feeling being quiet at closing, but prices without quotable change.

WHEAT has become very quiet again, and very little has been done to-day in any description, but quotations are the same as before.

SEEDS have also been in very limited demand, and the small business which has transpired ; has been upon the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	16,391	bales.
Wheat	41,795	cwts.
Linseed	3,572	,,
Rapeseed	2,748	,,
Gingelly	11,749	,,
Poppy seed.....	537	,,
Ground Nuts.....	9,826	,,
Castor Seed.....	1,771	,,

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing with a good enquiry at about 6d. per ton above last rates, but sellers are holding for a further advance. The Pudramayo (s) was fixed to speculators for February loading to a picked port at 20s. with option of discharging at a second at 6d. per ton extra.

EXCHANGE has been very firm at an advance of 1-32d. in ready Bills, and of fully 1-16d. for forward delivery. A considerable amount came out at 1s. 5 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards at 1s. 5 15-32d., at 1s. 5 13-32d. for February delivery, and 1s. 5½d. for April ; but the latter rates could not be done at the close. Bank Telegraphic has been done for May transfer, at 1s. 4¾d. The Calcutta market has also been very strong. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·33½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Though Calcutta telegrams quoted the rate for Fours at 96½, this market has been pretty steady at 96 9-16 to ⅝, the latter having been the closing quotation. There were buyers for the February settlement in the morning at 96 11-16, and the rate afterwards advanced to 96 13-16, but receded to the earlier quotation in the afternoon. For the March account 97 is quoted, but nothing is being booked for that settlement ; 101¾ is now named for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have again shown little movement, and the only changes in Cotton Mill scrip which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 40 in Ripon Mill shares at Rs. 1,050 ; of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 770 ; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,110. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 947½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 14.—Barometer has risen in Central India, the Central Provinces, and south of the Gangetic plain, also at most stations south and west of the Peninsula ; elsewhere the barometer has fallen. Decrease is brisk in Peshawar, and changes are slight elsewhere. Wind directions are practically unchanged, and the force is moderate or slight nearly everywhere. Temperature has risen in Quetta and several places in Northern India, but on the whole it has fallen. The mean is above the normal average, except in Madras. The weather is very cloudy in North-west Punjab and Baluchistan ; slightly cloudy in the Carnatic, and fine elsewhere. Showers of rain have fallen in Quetta and Sibsagar. The weather now threatens rain over the Panjab hills and plains, and showers probably continue in Assam. Elsewhere the conditions are settled.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co. s. s. Imperator, from Trieste 3rd instant, left here for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, JAN. 14.

The Italian steamer Domenico Balduino left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 14.

The mail steamer Rohilla, from Calcutta, arrived.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

H. M. S. Orontes left for China.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester Market was firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6-6
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4¾d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69
4½ per cent. ,, ...	72
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44¾d. per oz

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	14	7	49	...	24
Suez	14	7	48	...	29

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 14th Jan. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	8
,, Kurrachee ...	...	5	...	1
,, Madras.....	...	19	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HUNTER—HINE—Dec 19, at St. Saviour's, Aberdeen Park, Highbury, London, Surg C B Hunter, 5th Punjab Cavy, to Agnes Lily, daughter of late Henry Hine, of Southampton.

PAKENHAM—BAYNE—Nov 14, at the British Legation, Tokio, Japan, Gustavus Conolly Pakenham, son of late Capt G D Pakenham H E I C S, to Ella Compton Bayne, daughter of William George Bayne, The Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—Dec 24, at Folkstone, Capt H W Chapman, late 38th Bengal Infantry, aged 57.

COTTON—Dec 13, at sea, on his way home in the s s Raffaele Rubbattino, Maj A F Cotton, 4th Goorkhas, son of Gen Sir A Cotton, K C S I, aged 39.

HICKEY—Dec 19, at Guildford, Robert John Fayrer Hickey (Major), late 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

ROWLATT—Dec 20, at Southborough, Maj-Genl E A Rowlatt, late Ben al Staff Corps, aged 72.

STEVENSON—Dec 21, at Cheltenham, Mary W, wife of John Stevenson, and daughter of the late Sir John Forsyth, K C S I, C B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—Jan 1, at the Mission House, Ajmere, the wife of Rev Wm F Martin, M.A. Deoli, Rajputana, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LUSHINGTON—CORDUE—Jan. 4, at St John's Church Peshawar, by the Rev G E Nicolls, BA, Alfred Wyndham Lushington, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras, son of John Law Lushington, Esq, of Spring Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, to Elizabeth Alice, third daughter of Captain S Cordue, late of H M's 39th and 40th regiments.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—Jan 7, at Meerut, Brigade-Surgeon R W Davies, MS, aged 18 years.

MARTIN—Jan 1, at the Mission House, Ajmere, James, infant son of Lilla and Wm F Martin, Deoli, Rajputana.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1890.

THE question of intramural interments has recently given rise to some unexpected remonstrances in the columns of a contemporary, levelled at the Government for an order issued a year ago putting an end to the undesirable practice of burial in churches. The Corporation is now addressed by a certain "Abdulla bin Ally Saheb Kur and twenty-seven thousand others," praying that the present Mahomedan burial-grounds within the city shall not be closed, and setting forth many religious and other considerations adverse to the proposal to select ground at Worlee or Mazagon for the burial of Mahomedans. His Grace the Duke of Westminster only a few weeks since favoured us with a letter, putting in the strongest light the dangers accruing to the populations of large cities, even in the temperate climate of Europe from the practice of piling up the dead in cemeteries which have been long in use, and such peril is, of course, enormously aggravated in the tropics, especially where the cemeteries are in close proximity to densely-crowded quarters of the city. With such considerations as these Mr. Abdulla bin Ally and his co-signatories do not affect to deal. They rest their case entirely on considerations of two kinds—those which they hold to be in a sense religious, and those which pertain to the personal convenience of the families and friends of the dead, whose bodies have to be taken to their last resting place without any avoidable delay. We are not in a position to examine critically the representations which are advanced with obvious sincerity to show that the change contemplated would be inconvenient. It is not asserted that the closing of existing and the opening of new burial-grounds is in itself an act forbidden by religion. The argument is that certain acts prescribed by Mohomedan usage can be more conveniently performed when the burial-ground is close to the place in which the death occurred than would be the case were the cemetery at a considerable distance. It is asserted, however, that it would be impossible to obey religious precepts if the cemetery be more than one mile from the abode of the bereaved family. The first religious objection urged is that it is obligatory that the coffin should be borne to the burial-ground on the shoulders of the relatives of the deceased, and it is represented that unless the burial-ground is within a circumference of a mile at the utmost, from the Mahomedan quarters of the city, it would be impossible for the relatives of the deceased to fulfil this obligation, especially as the biers are heavier in weight than those used by other communities. It is stated that no halt can be made on the way, and that religious observances require the attendance of friends and relatives at the cemetery to offer prayers for the soul of the deceased by the congregation. If the burial-grounds were at Worlee or Mazagon, the coffins could not be carried on the shoulders of the relatives and congregational prayers could not be offered up and the only alternative would be the use of carriages drawn by animals, which "our religion strictly forbids to use for such a purpose."

This is adduced as the reason why in all Mahomedan countries burial-grounds are in or near the cities, and on this account the Mahomedans of Bombay purchased the land between Marine Lines and Charni Road, which it is affirmed is now worth two crores of rupees. It is stated with great earnestness that a good deal of camphor, frankincense, and other odoriferous substances are used freely at every interment and that the soil being sandy, the said burial-grounds are very clean, and at no time is any bad smell known to issue from them. Amongst other reasons for deprecating a change it is set forth that numbers of people gather around every tomb for some days to recite the Koran, and that food is sent to them in the burial-ground by the family of the deceased, and that this could not be done if the cemetery were removed to a great distance. Periodical visits twice a week have to be paid to the burial-grounds, and distance would here again interfere. Further, as no food can be taken by the family and relatives until after the burial, it would be a hardship to have to wait till next day for the burial to accomplish the distance. Finally, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 is invoked, guaranteeing toleration and non-interference in the religious observances of all her Majesty's subjects, and the Corporation is informed that the memorialists "cannot under any circumstances even dream of leaving our old burial-grounds at Sonapore, as it would be the direct violation and breach of our religious rites, ceremonies, and precepts." This is the *non possumus* with which the civil authority is confronted in every clime when the unkind fates bring questions of the kind up for settlement. It is a very simple matter for the memorialists to state for the information of all concerned that "in all Mahomedan cities throughout the world burial-grounds are in and near the cities." But it is not so easy to satisfy medical men and the world at large that the practice is consistent with the safety of the health and lives of the inhabitants of great cities at any time, and especially when epidemics break out. This aspect of the matter has not escaped the observation even of the native press. The *Din Bandhu*, writing on Sunday last with good sense and moderation, acknowledges that a great deal of allowance ought to be made for the Mussulman community in their present anxiety, but points out very forcibly that in the light of modern sanitary science neither the Government nor the responsible municipal body can ignore the claims of the living in a city crowded with all races and creeds, when the safety of all requires that prejudices and personal convenience should be subordinated to what is essential for the common weal. As is well said only a community which is not conscious of the danger arising from the proximity of graveyards to human habitations can find it natural to memorialise the Bombay Corporation to leave matters as they are, and this cannot be wondered at, seeing that even in Europe it is now only beginning to be recognised that the practice is dangerous. The Mahomedan leaders, men of education and intelligence, should use their influence, the writer very sensibly suggests, with their co-religionists, and make the truth known to them, but, as he goes on to state with good warrant it is the clear duty of the authorities to see that the lives of the citizens are not jeopardized by the continuance of a state of things which has for years been a standing menace to their lives.

The subject does not now arise for the first time, but the necessity for dealing with it has become more urgent, through the growing density of the population and the fact that the grave-yards have in the course of years become as crowded as the worst of those mentioned by the Duke of Westminster as constituting a danger in the cemeteries situated from twelve to twenty miles outside London. What would his Grace say to the fact that thousands upon thousands of bodies have been buried in one small area close to the Native Town in the tropical city of Bombay? The native newspaper to which we have referred has done good service in re-calling to mind the report of Dr. Leith on the graveyards along Back Bay shore in 1854—a time when the deaths from cholera in Bombay numbered three thousand three hundred and fifty-three. All these victims of cholera were, Dr. Leith pointed out, buried "to the windward of the native town, which has its sea-breeze, which would otherwise be health-giving, thus poisoned." And Dr. Leith added that there was reason to believe that the unwholesome emanation from the graveyards was one of the causes why Girgaum had a disproportionately high mortality when cholera was epidemic. In 1866 Dr. Hewlett stated in his health report that "the present Mussulman burial-grounds, situated to windward of the native town, and the Khoja burial-ground in one of its most crowded and most unhealthy quarters should be closed." The Christian and Hindu burial-grounds in the same locality were closed, and other and more distant burial places provided. In 1883 Doctor Hewlett brought to the notice of Government the fact that nothing had been done to remove the Mahomedan burial-grounds from the midst of the inhabited area. The following year the native community itself memorialised Government on the subject, and an assurance was given that the Government was fully alive to the necessity of closing burial-grounds situated in crowded parts of the city. In his Minute on the Extension of Bombay Lord Reay has stated that the matter is within the province of the Corporation. Upon that body devolves the responsibility of dealing with a very difficult and complicated question. When the danger to the public health of the continuance of the present state of things has been fully realised by the men of light and leading amongst the Mahomedan community, the co-operation of that body may, it is to be hoped, not be asked for in vain.

ONE of the most interesting of the more noticeable books published this season is that entitled "Thirty Years of Colonial Government, a selection from the despatches and letters of the Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G. C. M. G., Governor successively of Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius, and Hongkong." The work contains several things of special interest to Indian readers. Here is a story about a lady who is well-known to many of our readers throughout India. At San Francisco in 1875 the directors of the mail company gave a lunch in Sir George Bowen's honour on board the steamer that was to take him to Australia. "As he stepped on the deck," we are told, "the American flag was hoisted, but by some mischance the rope gave way, and the flag falling enveloped in its folds a young lady standing near him. Sir George advanced to, as it were, unveil the lady, saying, 'I am sure it will do no harm to any American to be enveloped in the Stars and Stripes.' A voice came from under the flag. 'Sir, I perceive you are a Britisher. What have I to do with the Stars and Stripes? I am for the Stars and Bars,' (the flag of the Confederate States). Her rescuer for a moment thought that in his last moments on American waters he might be a witness of what Americans call 'a difficulty,' that is, some sharp-shooting with revolvers. But a Captain in the American navy whose acquaintance he had recently made stepped forward and said : 'Sir George Bowen, permit me to introduce you to Miss Lee of Virginia, the daughter of the famous Confederate General, Robert Lee ; and now you will understand why she prefers the old Confederate flag, though the country is now re-united under the National banner. Such was his first acquaintance with Miss Lee, who afterwards became his guest in Australia, and whom he has since met at Rome, London, Paris, Hongkong, and elsewhere." Reference is made to Sir George Bowen's visit to India in 1885 on his way home from Hongkong. Lord Dufferin, having announced at an official dinner that the Imperial Government had approved by telegraph his annexation of Burma, was saluted by his guest in the old Roman fashion, as *Dufferin Barmanicus* ; an anticipation of the title of Marquis of Dufferin and *Ava* afterwards conferred on him by the Queen." We are favoured with a glimpse of his views on how India should be treated in any general scheme of Federation. "From what I myself saw and learned," he says in his pamphlet on Imperial Federation, "I believe that we have a just right to apply to the British Empire in India those noble verses in which the Roman poet Claudian described the Imperial policy of Rome :—

> Hæc est in gremium victos quæ sola recepit,
> Humanumque genus communi nomine fovit,
> Matris, non dominæ, ritu ; civesque vocavit
> Quos domuit, nexuque pio longinqua revinxit.

He had in 1884, in writing to Lord Dufferin, applied these verses to the British Empire in India, and declared that the Marquis of Lansdowne's predecessor was the Viceroy to realise the application. The following letter "addressed to an English statesman"—probably Mr. Gladstone—is a further proof of Sir G. Bowen's admiration of your late Viceroy :—"He had filled the highest offices, both in the diplomatic and colonial service, before he became the Viceroy of India ; and always with success. My long experience leads me to endorse the opinion of Lord Stanhope in his 'History of England,' *viz*, that success though not always a sure test of merit, is the best recommendation for promotion. Constant success, however, cannot be dependent on mere luck; and, even if it were, other men serve best under chiefs on whom Fortune smiles. I have always thought that Lord Dufferin's career is an illustration of the maxim of Bias (quoted with approval, by Aristotle) : "Office will show a man ; for he has held very different posts, and proved himself eminently fitted for them all. In his present great office as Viceroy of India where he has to watch Russia on one side, and China on the other we might address him as Horace addressed the Roman statesman :—

> Te civitatem quis decet status
> Curas, et, urbi sollicitus times
> Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
> Bactra parent, Tanaisque discors."

There can be no doubt (adds the editor) but that, as he has remarked England, China, and Russia are now the three great factors in the politics of Eastern Asia ; and that it is the interest of England to maintain friendly relations with China.

If simple-minded Liberals put faith in the statement of the London edition of Mr. Gordon Bennett's New York paper that it is "absolutely certain" that Lord Salisbury's Cabinet has decided to dissolve Parliament if Mr. Goschen's budget be badly received, they will be, with absolute certainty, disappointed. There are a dozen good reasons why the Ministry will not dissolve early in the coming Session, and there is not one which would justify the Prime Minister—who so sadly recalled the fact that whenever a Government appealed to the country for a vote of confidence, the answer was always adverse,—will tempt Providence merely because this Chancellor of the Exchequer may be roughly handled over the disposal of a magnificent surplus. In any case the Government would not go to the country until the Irish measures which have been the subject of so much anxious deliberation during the Recess have been submitted to the House. The illness of Mr. Balfour, who is attacked by influenza, following close on the serious indisposition of Lord Salisbury—to say nothing of the congestion of the lungs which will necessarily interfere with the presence of Lord Hartington on the political platform for some time to come—will render the Unionist leaders less likely than ever to precipitate an appeal to the constituencies, for which there is no valid pretext whatever. The Portuguese difficulty has yielded to diplomatic pressure which has been successful in inducing the Lusitanian Cabinet to submit under protest to Lord Salisbury's peremptory demand for the restoration of the *status quo ante* in Zambesia. The coerced Ministry has been compelled to resign by an ebullition of popular feeling in Lisbon, which has also been fatal to the escutcheon over the door of the British Consulate. There is nothing in all this to force the hand of Lord Salisbury, and compel him to dissolve Parliament in the early spring.

LAST night "The Don" was performed at the Novelty Theatre by Ferrell's Comedy Company. This farcical Comedy had a wonderful run in London last season, and it was done full justice to last night, although the audience was not a large one. The piece will be reproduced to-night, when their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay will be present, and when no doubt the number of spectators will be very much larger.

WHEN the present season's reliefs are completed the infantry battalions on the Indian establishments heading the roster for relief will be the 1st Border Regt., embarked Sept., 1875 ; 1st K. O. S. B, embarked Sept. 1875 ; 2nd Bedfordshire, embarked Feb., 1876 ; 1st Suffolk, embarked Sept., 1876 ; 2nd Leicester, embarked Oct., 1876, and 4th King's Royal Rifles, Nov., 1876. The Border Regt. has its other battalion abroad, the 2nd Scottish Borderers, having been in Egypt since July, 1883 ; the 1st Bedfordshire embarks for Malta shortly ; the 2nd Suffolk Regt. leaves England immediately for Egypt ; the 2nd Leicestershire has been in Bermuda since Aug., 1888. The three battalions which should come home are, therefore, the 1st Border, 1st King's Own Borderers, and 2nd Leicestershire ; and they will probably

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH LEGATION AT LISBON.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The attack on the British Legation at Lisbon was but of a trifling character.

Lord Salisbury has decided to ignore the incident.

DISCONTENT IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 14.

The Russian Budget has been received with universal disfavour.

They include the cost of a strategic railway from Kutaiss to Novosibkov.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Arrests continue to be made in connection with the alleged attempt on the Czar's life.

Colonel Voicikoff of the Imperial Guards and several other officers have committed suicide.

The Czar's brother is shortly to be banished from the capital, it is stated, for complicity in a political offence.

AN OFFICIAL APOLOGY.

LISBON, JAN. 14.

The Portuguese Government has tendered an apology to Mr. Petre for the attack on the British Consulate on Sunday.

RESIGNATION OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

The Portuguese Ministry has resigned.

Political excitement runs high, and rioting in the streets has resulted.

MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIA.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Mr. Herbert Gladstone's lecture on India, delivered at Hawarden last evening, urged English electors to secure the same principles of justice, mercy, and equity for India as prevailed in England.

The right hon. gentleman added that he believed the masses in India approved of the British power in their country, and did not desire to see it superseded by any other power.

MR. STANLEY AT SUEZ.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

Mr. Stanley has arrived here, and will stay in Egypt for a week.

CAIRO, JAN. 14.

Mr. Stanley and party arrived here to-day and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. Sir E. Grenfell and Sir Evelyn Baring were present at the station.

TERMINATION OF THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 14.

The Belgian labour strikes have terminated. A decrease of four hours in each working day has been granted.

THE INFLUENZA.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, the Countess of Zetland, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, are suffering from influenza.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments are notified :—

Lieutenant-Colonels Birch and Tillard to be Colonels (Bengal Staff Corps).

Colonel Lockard, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras ; Major James, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant Fox to be Inspector of Gymnasia.

FATAL GRAIN FIRE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 14.

A grain elevator at Baltimore, containing half a million bushels of wheat, has been burned ; the British steamer Sarcobosco, which was alongside being also destroyed.

Three of the crew of the vessel perished in the flames.

The damage is estimated at a million dollars.

OBITUARY.

Admiral Fisquet has died in Paris.

Earl Cairns died to-day from pneumonia following influenza.

Lord Napier of Magdala from influenza.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NYASSALAND DISPUTE.

LORD SALISBURY'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The British Ultimatum to Portugal was due to a telegram having been received from the British Consul at Mozambique that Major Pinto's expedition was fortifying certain places in Makololo country, and hence the change in Lord Salisbury's one.

PATRIOTIC EXCITEMENT.

LISBON, JAN. 14.

Patriotic excitement here continues in connection with the action of Government in the Nyassa and dispute.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Senhor Pimetel, who is forming a new Cabinet, is Anglophile in his opinions, but objects to surrender to Great Britain in the Nyassaland dispute without reference to arbitration.

A FORMAL APOLOGY.

The Government has formally apologized for the insult offered by the tearing down of the escutcheon at the British Consulate.

ARREST OF STUDENTS.

Sixty-six arrests were made yesterday, mostly among students, in connection with the disturbance on Sunday.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 14.

Over four-fifths of the candidates at the recent Middle School Examination here, have been plucked, owing chiefly to the severity of the Algebra and Euclid paper. Over 8,000 lads are plucked.

THE MADRAS BANK.

The Madras Bank has declared a dividend of ten per cent. besides placing Rs. 50,000 to the reserve fund, carrying it over to Rs. 26,674.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A POST OFFICE PEON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 14.

Ramanand, the Post Office delivery peon, who was charged with stealing letters, &c., has been sentenced to-day by the Cantonment Magistrate to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of three hundred rupees.

RETIREMENT OF A COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 14.

Mr. Alexander, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, retires from the service in March, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Quinn, Magistrate of Patna, now on leave.

MR. H. M. STANLEY AT ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 26.

THE present is an eventful time for Zanzibar. The distinguished arrivals during this month have infused new life and activity into this otherwise quiet place. In the beginning of this month the arrival of Mr. H. M. Stanley with Emin Pasha and officers, and 700 or 800 followers, very near Bagamoyo having been reported, Mr. Vizitelly, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, started from Bagamoyo with the permission of the Imperial German Commissioner, Major Wissmann, accompanied by an escort provided for him, to meet the explorer. Mr. Stevens, the special correspondent of the *New York World*, who was sent out here to meet Stanley, also managed to start from Bagamoyo at the same time, although he had neither assistance nor permission from the German authorities to proceed inland. Stevens, however, appears to have reached Stanley half an hour before Vizitelly, who had been, it is said, promised £2,000 by his employers, if he should succeed in meeting Stanley first, and sending off the first telegram. On the 4th December Mr. Cracknull, Judge, Consular Court ; and Mr. Churchill, Vice-Consul ; crossed over to Bagamoyo to meet Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha. The whole party, when met together, was entertained at Bagamoyo by Major Wissmann. After the entertainment it appears that Emin Pasha, who is very shortsighted, mistaking a window for a door, stepped out and falling on his head from a height of 12 or 15 feet, was severely hurt, and it was only several days later that his doctors pronounced him out of danger. He has had to be left, in consequence, at Bagamoyo with his daughter, who accompanies him. On the 6th Mr. Stanley arrived and landed at the British Consulate General. There he was received by Mr. Consul Smith in the absence of Colonel Euan Smith, whose arrival was unfortunately delayed by an accident to the s.s. Arrawata, near Lamoo. The Foreign Consular officers, and the principal European and Indian residents of Zanzibar, had assembled to welcome Mr. Stanley as he landed. On the 7th arrived the Arrawata with Cloonel and Mrs. Euan Smith and Mr. Vice-Consul Berkeley, Mr. George Mackenzie, Managing Director of the Imperial British East Africa Company, having remained behind at Mombassa. Colonel Euan Smith was met and welcomed on board the steamer by the leading Europeans and the representative members of the Indian community, General Mathews having come to welcome him on behalf of H. H. the Sultan.

On the 12th a very interesting event took place in connection with the arrival here of Mr. Stanley. The maidan of Mnazimoja, near H. H. the Sultan's new barracks, was a most lively and gay spectacle. On that afternoon at about 4 o'clock the general public of Zanzibar, as also the principal Indian merchants with a sprinkling of Europeans, assembled at the enclosure put up for the occasion, and decorated with palms and flags. Stanley's followers were all drawn up here in a hollow square, at a little past 5 o'clock. Colonel Euan Smith, accompanied by Mr. Stanley drove up, and as he approached, the band struck up "God Save the Queen." The Colonel then complimented and thanked the men for the faithful way in which they had followed their distinguished leader in all his wanderings and communicated to them the gracious message which H. M. the Queen had sent for them along with a present of £100. He also informed them that the Khedive of Egypt had sent them a present of one month's pay. All the men were then sent off to enjoy a sumptuous dinner provided for them by the liberality of Colonel Euan Smith. Masai and Gwahili dances and music, after the men had done full justice to the Colonel's hospitality, brought an end to this interesting entertainment.

On the 16th another grand ceremony took place at the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar, being the investiture of his Highness with the insignia of the G.C.M.G. At 9 o'clock a.m., Colonel Euan Smith, accompanied by Mr. Stanley, Bishop Smythies, Capt. Brackenbury, H.M.S. Torquoise, senior naval officer on this station, Mr. Consul Smith, Mr. Cracknull, Judge, Vice-Consuls Berkeley and Churchill, Messrs. George Mackenzie, Nicol, Jaferbhai Tharia, Hunsraj Murarji, Camrudin Amirudin, Bejanji Manekji, Peerbhai Jeewanji, Sheriff Dewji, and a few other leading British subjects proceeded to the palace in a procession, and ascended the steps as his Highness's band played the National Anthem and a salute of 21 guns was fired. H. H. the Sultan conducted the British Representative from the steps of his outer baharaza to the audience hall. The Consul-General and his party having seated themselves on the right of his Highness, and his Highness's relations, officers, and courtiers on his left, Colonel Euan Smith rose and bowing low, addressed a few words to his Highness, conveying the gracious message of friendship which he had been charged to bear to his Highness by H. M. the Queen, as also the assurances of H. M.'s Government that they were prepared to uphold his Highness's power and dignity, and to treat his Highness's enemies as their enemies, &c. The decorations having then been pinned on his and Syed Khalifa's breast by Colonel Euan Smith, he congratulated his Highness on this signal mark of distinction having been bestowed by H. M. the Queen as a special mark of Royal favour, &c. The speech of the Consul-General having been read to his Highness in Arabic by Sulam bin Asgan, Arabic interpreter to the Agency, coffee and sherbet were handed round, after which the Consul-General took leave of his Highness, and the function was over. Immediately the British Agent left, the German Consul-General visited his Highness to go through a similar ceremony for the bestowal of the German decoration which the Emperor William II. has sent for the Sultan. The same evening, (Monday), Colonel and Mrs. Euan Smith gave a grand dinner in honor of Mr. Stanley, and later on received at the Agency, which they had turned into fairy-land for the occasion, the principal English and foreign residents of the place to meet Mr. Stanley and his officers. All the Indian gentlemen who had accompanied the Consul-General for the investiture ceremony were also invited. This being the first time that a British Representative in Zanzibar invited Indian gentlemen to his house, the courtesy and attention was highly appreciated by his guests, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and passed a most pleasant evening.

MR. STANLEY AND THE INDIAN MERCHANTS.

On Wednesday, the 18th December, another most successful gathering took place, being the presentation of an address of welcome to Mr. Stanley and his officers on behalf of the British Indian community of Zanzibar. The spacious courtyard of the telegraph quarters having been kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Anderson, with the kindness of Captain Brackenbury and the liberality of Mr. (Sir) Tharia Topan, the place and its approaches was tastefully decorated. Triumphal arches of evergreens at the entrance, flags, and streamers, palm leaves, and banana trees made the whole a beautiful and gay scene. At 5 p.m. Mr. Stanley arrived, accompanied by Colonel Euan Smith, and was conducted to his seat on the dais by Mr. Camrudin. On Mr. Stanley's right on the dais were Bishop Smythies and three of Stanley's officers, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Jephson. On his left were Colonel Euan Smith, Captain Brackenbury, Mr. George Mackenzie, the Portuguese Consul-General, and the American Consul. There were also present Mr. C. S. Smith, Consul for Mombassa ; Mr. Cracknull, Judge of the Consular Court ; Vice-Consuls Berkeley and Churchill, Messrs. Moosabhai and Jafferbhai Tharia, J. Nicols, T. Fleury, Visonji Haridas, Hansraj Murarji, Bejanji Maneckji, Camrudin Amirudin, Pursotam Jetha, Lalji Sunderdas, Pirbhai, Jeevanji, Merwanji Rustomji, Jafferbhai Casambai, Remtula Hema, Abdulali Valji, Laka Canji, Canji Rajpur, W. Charlesworth, Thos. Anderson, Dr. DeSouza, and nearly all the leading merchants and residents. When the company were all seated, Mr. Camrudin Amirudin stepped forward and read the following address :—

To Henry M. Stanley, Esq.

Sir,—In inviting you to do us the honor of accepting our most hearty welcome and congratulations on your return to Zanzibar, whence you started nearly three years ago, we, the members of the British Indian community, beg to express to you the deep and earnest sense of our admiration and respect for the conspicuous ability, courage, and determination with which you have conducted to a successful issue the expedition upon which the absorbing and anxious interest of the civilized world has so long been centred. We would also venture to assure you of the complete and hearty manner in which we recognize and appreciate the valuable services which you have once again, perhaps more brilliantly than in any of your previous brilliant achievements, rendered to the cause of science and humanity.

We congratulate ourselves on the good fortune which enables us to be among the first to greet you and your gallant officers and followers, when emerging once again from that Dark Continent, which you so often successfully traversed from end to end, enlightening the world each time as to its mysteries and wonders, and adding thereby one more abundant sheaf to the laurels you have already so nobly gained, while bringing with you a further wealth of information and discovery respecting those vast mysterious regions which you are gradually forcing to yield to you their every secret.

In common with the whole civilized world we have, day by day, anxiously and hopefully yearned for news of the expedition under your command. We have been saddened by disastrous reports, cheered again by good news which we could trust, and now at last we have the great joy of welcoming with all respect and honor, the greatest explorer of the age. It were needless to say how eagerly we are awaiting the history of the expedition you have so splendidly led to a triumphant conclusion through privations, dangers, and hardships of every kind through unknown regions and ever present peril and anxiety. We are well content to check our devouring curiosity, and while looking forward to that wonderful recital, we take patience in the thought that you are enjoying some measure of the rest and relaxation which are so justly your due.

It is indeed impossible for us to render you honor, meet and fitting to this occasion. Permit us, however, to take this opportunity to assure you from our hearts that however inadequately expressed, our good wishes towards you may be and however modest the welcome we can extend, both are as sincere and cordial and heartfelt, as any that may be offered to you elsewhere.

May you be long spared to enjoy the honor, respect, and admiration which your splendid achievements have earned for you and if, as we are told and would gladly believe, your life and aims hereafter are for ever bound up with the cause of Africa, and the development of the vast continent which you, better than any living man, have gauged and probed to the core, may you ever thereby continuously add to your own fame, and increase that sum of benefit to the world at large, and to the African race in particular, in a manner such as your vast experience and knowledge, combined with almost unrivalled qualifications, can alone encompass.

In conclusion, Sir, we earnestly trust that your latest task being now so gloriously accomplished, you and the gallant gentlemen serving under your orders Lieut. Stairs, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Jephson and Dr. Parke, may thoroughly enjoy all the delights and comforts of home and civilization, and all the enthusiastic welcomes and honor which await you with that full zest and satisfaction which only those who have bravely, resolutely, and successfully accomplished a great and harassing task, can know. And if, in course of time you should once again, in the interests of Africa itself, and of all those who are interested in it, find yourself on the eve of another marvellous expedition such as has already more than once amazed the world, we sincerely hope that these gentlemen also all be spared to penetrate again, under your command, and with those brilliant prospects of success which your leadership so surely affords, into that continent of Africa with which the fortunes of so many here present are closely connected.—Yours, &c.,

THARIA TOPAN, and 253 others.

Dec. 18, 1889.

Having finished reading the address, which was engrossed on beautiful gold and green bordered paper, was placed in a handsome silver casket, the handiwork of a Zanzibar artist, and was presented to Mr. Stanley on behalf of the British Indian community by Mr. Camrudin. Mr. Stanley then addressed the assembly, thanking the British Indian community for the honour they had done him, and for the warm and cordial welcome they had accorded to him on the occasion. It was always, he said, in a measure due to the way in which Indian merchants had assisted in the preparation of his expedition and the packing and sacking of the goods which he was taking into the interior for barter ; the heads and necklaces which he had often spread on the bosoms of the dusky beauties of Africa, the dahwanis, the echanis, the beautiful cloths and turbans which he had so often handled and presented to African chiefs, to these his successes were due. He thought that the time was not far distant when such regions, fertile and populous, and empires of African Emperors with millions of population, which he had visited, will be reached by railways, and he saw no reason why an Indian merchant should not soon be able to go to Uganda, for instance, and return within 3 or 4 days to Zanzibar. The work of opening up East Africa had every chance of being speedily accomplished, undertaken as it was by energetic British capitalists. This occasion, said Mr. Stanley, would never fade from his memory ; that it would be an epoch, a landmark, an hour to be ever remembered in his life. He would never forget Tharia Topan who was the first to welcome him, when he first set foot in Zanzibar, twenty years ago. He would never forget Mr. Camrudin, who gave him that beautiful address, which, with its beautiful casket, would form one of the most cherished objects in the collection he had industriously made during his travels. He would also not forget his courteous friend Kanji, whom he had known so well and so long. Colonel Euan Smith then expressed his great satisfaction as British Representative at the day's proceedings, and the spontaneous character of the movement on the part of the important British Indian community to do honour to the great explorer, and he especially complimented Mr. Camrudin on the way in which he had acquitted himself. Mr. Stanley having again expressed his thanks for the honour done to him the proceedings terminated.

ACTION AGAINST TIPPOO TIB.

Another important incident in connection with Mr. Stanley's arrival here, is the institution of a suit in the British Consular Court by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Agents of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition Committee, against the famous Tippoo Tib for £10,000. The suit has been filed, it appears, by consent of H. H. the Sultan, whose subject Tippoo Tib is. Mr. Stanley seems to have come to the conclusion that Tippoo Tib played him false, and broke the contract which he entered into with Stanley for the supply of porters and men to the expedition, before they started together in February 1887 from Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley also appears to believe that Tippoo Tib had a hand in the murder of Major Bartellot and that other members of his expedition also came to grief through Tippoo Tib's culpable negligence in not carrying out his undertaking. Mr. Stanley therefore seeks to make him liable for damages to the above extent. A sum of over £10,000 belonging to Tippoo Tib in the hands of Tharia Topan has been provisionally attached by order of the Consular Court at the instance of Mr. Stanley. The preliminary proceedings in this case, which will begin to-day (26th Dec. 1889) will probably be commenced by the evidence of Mr. Stanley being recorded, and will naturally excite great interest. Tippoo Tib himself is far away in the interior, and could not possibly attend the Court if desirous of doing so within six months at least. His son, Saif, who is in Zanzibar has refused to accept service of summons on behalf of his father.

Mr. Stanley must have good reasons to set himself against the well-known Arab Chief, who is said to have immense influence and power in those parts of Africa where he has made his home. It is certain, however, that Mr. Stanley had never any high opinion of Tippoo Tib, as in the letter he wrote to the *Times* from the s.s. Madura in March 1887 while starting on the expedition with the Arab Chief as his fellow-passenger, he said that "between Tippoo Tib and Murunga, the King of Uganda, there was only a choice of the frying pan and the fire."

In consequence of the cholera outbreak in the East, Mr Rider Haggard has abandoned his projected tour to Persia in quest of studies for his "Queen Esther," and he goes to Athens instead.

SOCIAL REFORM BY THE TEACHING OF EXAMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being credited in your columns with having been one of the active leaders of social reforms as advocated at annual gatherings called "Social Conferences," I think it right to ask you to allow me to disclaim the honour. While sympathising with this among other activities of the times, I have often doubted the soundness of their discretion, and sometimes feared evil consequences to the very cause which the leaders of these conferences have at heart, from some of the crude and ill-considered propositions placed by them before these gatherings. Such was undoubtedly the case with some of the resolutions which appeared to have been hastily conceived, carelessly put forward, and as precipitately withdrawn at the recent meeting. The blind opposition of some of the reactionists may furnish an excuse for impatience on the other side, but it is often forgotten that what is really wanted is not so much precept as example. The venerable Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao did good service by proving to the Shastris of Poona on the 7th instant, that social customs and Puranic authorities are to be discarded when opposed to the Vedas and Smritis ; but possibly he forgets that he might prove too much by these constant references of his to archaic authorities. I am no believer in social reforms by limited or unlimited joint companies or associations, with or without the help of the legislature. And it may even be doubted if it would be right for the legislature to lend such aid. Pernicious customs grow in societies as parasites, excrescences, under unhealthy conditions, gradually and imperceptibly taking deeper and deeper root ; and they must be attacked individually but as gradually and persistently. This can only be done effectually by setting examples, perferably on the lines of least resistance, taking care that the policy of "least resistance" does not degenerate into utter inaction or supineness. It is astonishing to consider the number of customs, habits, and practices, good, bad, and indifferent, which educated native communities have adopted or allowed to creep into them during the last thirty years, without let or hindrance from their neighbours ; and yet such a self-evident monstrosity as the personal disfiguration of young widowed girls—which could be got rid of by any one of us in his family without incurring any real penalty, social or religious, beyond some harmless criticism such as has to be borne for any slight change in our dress,—has been magnified into a question for legislative action on the part of the Government ! Not that it would be wrong, if the Government took it up. But it strikes one that instead of making these social conferences a kind of a fieldday for the exhibition of forensic feats, they should be used as a sort of social court of record, at which each member or sympathiser should be expected to report, with positive proof, real examples of social reform which have been set by him during the past year, in his own person, or with respect to his own children, relations, or wards, the control over whom is vested in him either by law or custom,—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 11. K. L. NULKAR.

BEGGARS IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Has section 85 of Act XIII. of 1856 been repealed ? I have been some time away from Bombay, and on my return nothing has struck me more than the increase of beggars in the streets of the Fort. It is impossible now to walk, say from Treacher's to the Bunder, without being beset by persons begging for alms and exposing sores, wounds, and deformities for the purpose of obtaining charity, all of which are offences under the above enactment, punishable with a month's imprisonment. Some of the wounds and deformities are such as are likely to have a most distressing effect upon delicate ladies, and are disgusting even to strong men.—Yours, &c.,

C.

MR. KABRAJI AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to set myself right with the public with regard to my remarks on Mr. Javerilal's motion at the Municipal Corporation on Monday. One may suppose, from the short summary which you have given of my speech that I do not approve of the appointment of a committee to revise the schedule of high offices in the Municipality, and to fix a scale of pay and allowances for the necessary appointments. I took care to inform the Corporation that I was in favour of such a committee, but that the one proposed by Mr. Javerilal was composed of gentlemen, of whom some had not the knowledge and experience of experts and others had not the time to enquire fully into the matter ; and a fortnight's time sought to be allowed to the committee for sending in their report, was too short for them to master the details of the whole question. I did not mean to say that this committee could be appointed next year. What I meant to say and what I think, I did say, was that the proposal to appoint this committee was so late in the day that their report would be of no avail during the present discussions on this year's budget, but it could only be of use next year.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSROO N. KABRAJI.

ABKARI STILLS ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be highly obliged to know whether the Abkari rules and regulations allow distillery Inspectors to leave their post at will on Sundays. I have invariably seen some distilleries near Bombay left to the care of common sepoys on those days. It is needless to say that such illegal transference of authority is on the face of it, mischievous. The proper authorities had better stop this abuse.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1890. SPIRIT.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN SIND.

THE *Manchester Guardian*, in commenting upon a paper recently read by Dr. James Pollen, before the Chamber of Commerce in that city, on a proposed new railway in Sind, says :—

Viewing the project from a commercial point of view, Dr. Pollen's reasons for advocating it are—first, that it will bring Delhi and the North-west Provinces, and by the addition of a chord line branching from it, the Punjaub also, within a much shorter distance of England than they now are by the Bombay route ; secondly, that the line can be cheaply constructed and maintainted, since there are no rivers to be crossed ; and thirdly, that a considerable local traffic can be developed along the line. Dr. Pollen had little difficulty in supporting the first two of these arguments. For the third, however, he said little that could be effectively urged in support of the scheme. The very fact that there are no rivers to be crossed is ominously suggestive. The greater part of the proposed line passes through the two native States of Jeysulmere and Bickaneer. The area of the former is 16,500 square miles, but it has a population of only 108,000 ; whilst the latter, with an area of 22,340 square miles, has only 509,000. The two together are about equal in size to Wales and Scotland, yet they have less than half as many inhabitants as the principality alone. Then, too, their agriculture is almost entirely dependent upon the summer rains, and, except in a very few places, there are no winter crops. Irrigation is rarely practised, because the rainfall is, throughout the greater part of the States, too scanty to afford sufficient for storage. That, at least, is a summary of the information which is at present available. It is possible that some further light may be thrown upon the resources of that part of India by the officers who will execute the survey for the line which the Indian Government has now sanctioned. At present certainly the prospect of creating a considerable local traffic must be deemed doubtful. The case, so far as the commercial advantages of the proposed line are concerned, rests, therefore, upon the shortening of the route from Europe to and from the North-west Provinces and the Punjaub, and upon the low cost of construction and maintenance. To the port of Kurrachee, no doubt, the railway would prove an immense benefit, and it would also greatly facilitate our trade with Northern India. It may, further, be considered probable that the line will be made sooner or later, and if the necessary capital can be raised privately, there is no reason why its construction should be deferred.

THE Duke of Devonshire intends to give two gold medals every year at Cambridge to the two undergraduates who most distinguish themselves in a classical examination. The first competition for these prizes was to commence on January 7.

THE HALALCORE TAX ON BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to hand you copies of the accompanying petition and the reply thereto, in order that you will be pleased to find a corner for them in your valued journal.

The reply of the Municipal Commissioner is tantamount to the rejection of the saving provision ; (2) of section 142 and the up-holding of the levy of taxes from property-holders who never derive any benefit from the halalcore and water services. It is simply monstrous to exact the said taxes from the rate-payers who never had on the premises—privies, water-closets, cesspools, urinals, bathing or cooking places ; nor drainage connections with the public drains. The provisions of the sections of the Municipal Act relating to these cases are explicit enough for those who would construe them in a just and equitable spirit. The saving clause runs thus :—Provided that the said tax *shall not be levied* in respect of any premises situated in any portion of the city specified as above in and upon which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, no such matter (excrementitious and polluted matter from privies, cesspools, &c.,) accumulates or is deposited.

On the premises referred to in the above petition it has been specially mentioned by the property-owners that there is no receptacle where the matter may accumulate, and yet in the teeth of this declaration, and contrary to the spirit of the new Act, the municipal authorities exact, unjustly and as I contend, illegally the taxes.

I believe it is the bounden duty of all right thinking men to move in the mat or and have the Act modified, if at all it requires modification.

If the Municipal Commissioner holds that the Act is defective, then it is the more regrettable since the drafting and preparation of the Bill cost the rate-payers a good round sum, something over nine thousand rupees.

If the Municipal Commissioner clings to the wording of the saving clause (in the opinion of the Commissioner) to mean the fiat of a Municipal official, then we certainly must bow to his ukase ; but in all seriousness I must say that that "opinion" of the Commissioner should be based upon the dictates of reason, equity, and justice, and not be a mere dictum.

If the sections as they stand, are defective, and tend to arm the Municipal Commissioner with powers never contemplated by the legislature, then I ask what duties have our legal luminaries, who shone so long in the Legislative Council, performed towards the property-holding public ?

The Hon'ble Sorabji S. Bengalee has likewise moved the Corporation on the matter, and if that body fails in its duties, then I say the public must take up the matter, and that too the sooner the better, so as to put a stop once for all, to the depredations of those who, as the Spanish proverb says :

Steal hogs and give away the feet in alms.

Mandvee, Bombay, 17th October 1889.

To the President of the Standing Committee, Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, Kursondas Natha and Ebram Peer Mahomed, are the joint-owners of a property, assessed under Nos. 2 and 3, situate on the Esplanade Cross Road and Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

We have been paying to the Municipality for a number of years, the consolidated rate of 8½ per cent. only as taxes on the assessed value of the property, and the halalcore and water-taxes were not hitherto levied on the same. Under the authority vested in the Commissioner in the new Municipal Act, he enforces the halalcore and water-taxes, although the premises have no privies, water-closets, cesspools, urinals, bathing-places, cooking-places, or water-connections.

We beg to submit that on the premises in question there are no such tenants who may secretly use water, or take advantage of the privies of neighbours, &c. The building consists of small shops and godowns, and the occupiers use them during business hours only ; not a soul lodging there ; thus you will observe we are not at all in need of these services.

The Sub-section 2 of Section 142 supports our arguments, *viz* : "Provided that the said tax shall not be levied in respect of any premises situated in any portion of the city specified in Clause A, in or upon which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, no such matter as aforesaid, accumulates or is deposited."

Surely, the framers of the Act never intended to impose these services where they are manifestly unnecessary. The provision in the Act is intended, we believe, to provide against fraud, as there exist in the town some buildings without privies or water connections, although the tenants *live* on the same and take advantage of the necessaries of life in some other way. The Municipality would be justified in levying these taxes on such properties where shops are combined with *lodgings*. But here the case is quite different. The tenants of this estate neither use, nor do they require water or privies, all of them having separate abodes, nor is the property furnished from a private-water supply. It would be a great hardship if the Municipality were to be so hard on property-holders by imposing the taxes under the authority of the Act for no other reason than that the Act empowers them to do. We submit the Municipality should exercise their powers in a reasonable manner.

Under the circumstances we beg respectfully to request you to direct the Commissioner to carefully investigate the case before using the powers unnecessarily.—We have the honour, &c.,

KURSONDASS NATHU.
EBRAM PEER MAHOMED.

No. 15769 of 1889.

From the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

To Messrs. Kursandass Natha and Ebram Peer Mahomed.

Bombay, 3rd January 1890.

Memorandum.

In reply to their letter, dated 17th October last, to the Standing Committee, Messrs. Kursondass Nathu and Ebram Peer Mahomed are informed that the water and halalcore taxes have been rightly charged to their properties in question under Sections 141 and 142 of the Municipal Act 1888. They are, therefore, requested to discharge the bills at their early convenience.

As regards Sub-section 2 of Section 142 of the Municipal Act quoted by them, the Commissioner is not at liberty to hold that pollated matter does not accumulate where several persons are daily employed in the transaction of business.

By order ?

ASST. TO COMMISSIONER.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON AND POSTAL REFORM.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., while on board the s.s. Thames in the Straits of Malacca, in November last, wrote the following letter to the *Times* :—

"Sir,—Since leaving England I have had numerous opportunities of seeing the whole operation of mail communication between England and the British Empire in India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Australasia. At Gravesend we took on board the allsea letters for Australia, and at Briadisi our steamer, the Britannia, received 1,200 bags of mails, representing the bulk of one week's correspondence ; 407 of these bags were for India, 276 bags were for China, and 517 were for the Australasian colonies. The number of French bags of correspondence for our British possession surprised me, but the sequel will show how these were made up. At Aden we transhipped the Indian mail bags to a Bombay steamer, and at Colombo (Ceylon) the China mail and passengers were transferred, and the Britannia then proceeded to Australia.

On board this British mail steamer—the P. and O. steamer Thames, bound for Hongkong and Shanghai—half the correspondence in the French mail bags that have been opened in my presence by the British travelling postmaster, contained English newspapers and letters and circulars sent over by British merchants and posted in France at half the rates prevailing in England.

My little son at school in Germany posted me letters to Ceylon, India, and Hongkong at less than 2½d. each, and by the same post and steamer my little daughter in London paid 5d. postage out of her pocket-money for letters the same weight and to the same British possessions in the East.

German trade is cutting out British trade in these parts of the world, and we are stupid enough to encourage this by carrying German business correspondence at half the rate we charge British merchants."

ALLAHABAD is not a place of interest as generally understood, and as such is not included in Prince Albert Victor's tour. But a deputation, headed by Sir John Edge, Chief Justice, and comprising Messrs. Conlan, Colvin and Howard, representing the local council, the bar, and the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, has been organized, to wait upon His Royal Highness at Lucknow, with an address.

BOMBAY GARDENS, PAST AND PRESENT.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD contributes an article to the *Indian Magazine* on "Bombay Gardens, Past and Present." In the course of his observations the hon. gentleman writes :—

In India, where all care bestowed on the culture of plants is promptly rewarded, large sums of money have been spent by the Government and Municipalities and scientific societies on forest plantations, experimental farms, and public parks. In Bombay, as in the Mofussil stations of the Bombay Presidency generally gardening has always been a favourite occupation, both with Indians and Europeans, whether the object in view has been floriculture, or the growth of fruit and vegetables. But, till within the last thirty years, no general improvement on the ancient methods of the country was observable. The garden was the necessary adjunct of the *bungalow*, and the *mali* or gardener, with all the prejudices of his tribe, was its permanent occupant and its king. His ruling idea of a flower garden was a sunk circular or oval space, or a series of such spaces, each intersected by narrow raised paths, either in star pattern, or at right angles to each other. At regular intervals in these depressed beds were planted oleanders, russellias, with tabular red flowers, visited for their nectar, every hour, by fluttering honey-birds, pomegranates, the sweet scented *mogri* (*Jasminum Sambac*), the lesser gold-mohr (*Poinciana Pulcherrima*), the single and double hibiscus, and an occasional poinsettia, with its straggling stems and brilliant crimson floral leaves. Between the larger bushes the Rose Edward flourished : and clustering around the roots of the roses were the annuals, raised generally from English seeds which the *mali* might have allowed his master to sow,—phloxes, petunias, gaillardias, calliopsis, and mignonette, in the cold weather,—to be followed in the rains by bright parti-coloured balsams and many-coloured zinnias. In some gardens, space was economised by skirting the flower-beds with belts of plantains,—an arrangement which defeated their proper purpose by hiding the flowers from view, though the plantains themselves were eminently beautiful and added to the food supply. In the tropics, shade is always welcome, and to secure it and also a crop of sweet, astringent plums, gardens were sometimes, as they still are, planted with rows of the *jambul* tree, whose shining, lance-shaped leaves yield, when crushed, a most refreshing fragrance, as of the myrtle, which belongs to the same tribe. These gardens were irrigated by a cunningly devised system of watercourses, from which the flower-beds were deluged daily with copious streams of water, raised from deep wells by men sitting on benches over the wells and working with their feet the creaking machinery of Persian water-wheels, or else by patient bullocks, ever descending and ascending steep inclined planes, in obedience to a driver who twisted their tails and chanted in a high key wild snatches of the same old songs which had beguiled his ancestors, and the ancestors of his cattle, for centuries. When the flower-beds had been well soaked, the fruit-trees,—pumelows, guavas, custard apples, and *papayas*, and the vegetables,—*bhundies*, *turais*, egg-plants and spinach,—would have their turn. And so the ceaseless round went on.

These old untidy gardens were not without a peculiar solace of their own. The plants were healthy, the produce was plentiful, the perpetual splash and rush of water into and along the water channels made music all the day. There was a comforting sense of abundance everywhere ; but it was the abundance of the prairie or of a market garden, not a well-ordered profusion of leaf and flower and fruit, restrained within due limits, and contrasted with stretches of velvety lawn, on which the eye could rest with perfect satisfaction. The ground plan of these gardens disclosed no worthy general design, to which all details were subordinated. The designer's art was of the crudest kind. It was not his aim to provide a place for lingering in, for leisurely contemplation, for refreshment of the soul when weary. Flowers for the temple service, bouquets and garlands for ceremonial visits, and food for the master's table were the ends in view ; and these were secured.

But a great change was brought about in popular notions and in popular practice when, thirty years ago, the Victoria Gardens were established in the immediate neighbourhood of a thickly populated quarter of the city of Bombay. A level tract of land, about sixteen acres in extent, was laid out with broad paths on an intelligible plan, embracing the whole area, the only fault ever found with which was that it conformed too closely to the lines of the "Union Jack." But that is a fault shared perhaps by many European gardens. Avenues of trees were planted along the intersecting paths, the spaces between which were turfed, and flowering plants were grown on raised instead of sunk beds, the better to display their glories. A lake was also dug for water lilies and wildfowl. The gardens were further embellished with a Greek temple at the end of one of the broad walks, with an arched and decorated entrance gateway, a clock tower, and high rails and gates,—on the side facing the Parel Road—fit for a palace. These were all the gifts of prominent citizens of Bombay. From the subscriptions of the people of Bombay also there was constructed for the Victoria and Albert Museum a spacious Greek building, which overlooked the gardens, and formed an additional feature of beauty. Under the superintendence of its founder, the new garden was rapidly stocked with flowering plants and trees from the Horticultural Society's garden at Sewree, which was thenceforward to be used as a cemetery. Parties of trained men were sent out to search the jungles of the Konkan for orchids and ferns and seeds of rare trees. Many plants of great beauty and new to Bombay were thus introduced. A good collection was also made, in the course of a few years, of exotic palms and ferns, begonias, caladiums, dracœnas, and crotons. These splendours stirred the fancy of householders, who forthwith began to imitate Dr. Birdwood's ferneries and caladium beds in their own "compounds." Every porch became a cool and dainty arbour. Order and smartness reigned where before there had been confusion. But what is more, the *malis* appreciated the change

perennial green. The prevailing forms are those of the typical vegetation of the tropics, the erect stems and arched branches of palms, the spreading foliage of the flat-leaved jungle plantain, the feathery grace of bamboos and other grasses, the delicate tracery of ferns. There are several vigorous specimens of the *oreodoxa regia* palm, with its clean pale brown stem, bulging like a lighthouse, and showing annulate scars of fallen leaves, and encircled at the top with a smooth green sheath formed by the bases of its crown of leaves. A smaller palm, but not less beautiful, is the *Seaforthia elegans*, which grows well in the red soil of this garden. Here also are the Areca palm (*Areca catechu*), with its tall, slender stem, and its orange-coloured fruit; two varieties of the fish-tail palm *Caryota urens* and *Caryota soboifera*), with large bipinnate leaves and long, hanging inflorescence; the Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with its terminal crown of fan-shaped leaves, which yields a sweet sap, from which sugar is made, and which by a natural process is fermented into toddy. Its unripe jelly-like seed (*targala*) is an important article of food, and when ripe hardens into "vegetable ivory." The wild date palm (*Phœnix sylvestris*) grows also in clusters about the rocks. With their rough stems and tufts of greyish green leaves these palms are always picturesque. There are other palms and cycases also in the garden, but I will not attempt to enumerate them all.

The jungle plantain (*Musa ornata*), while in leaf, during the rains, is a singularly beautiful plant. Its large, flat, thick-ribbed leaves are of a pale, delicious green, and spring either directly from the root, in young plants, or, in plants a few years old, from the top of a short, thick, imbricated stem. These leaves are stiffer than in the cultivated species. The fruit is not edible; being full, when ripe of dark, hard seeds, as big as peas, without any pulp. This plantain is found in extraordinary numbers on the Konkan hills and the western ghats. The thickened bases of the leaves, when boiled, are eaten by the hill people. An ivory bamboo in the Gymkhana gardens is remarkable for the strange marking of its stems, on which vertical lines, or bands of pale yellowish colour, alternate with dark green bands. The stem is quite clean and smooth. A variegated *Arundo donax*, brought by Mr. Jefferson from Delhi, is also a conspicuous plant, and combines, with other showy grasses, to maintain the Oriental character of the place.

Of an Oriental type, also, are the trailing creepers, which catch the eye in all parts of the garden, such as the golden *Gonos Khandi* or snake-root (*Pothos aurea*), which clings to the rough bark of the old mango trees, the stem of which grows steadily thicker as it climbs; and throws off at intervals large resplendent leaves, striped with green and golden yellow; the *Monstera deliciosa*, which also climbs the mango trees, and has enormous dark green leaves, like elephant's ears, cut into strips, as if with a penknife. It is of the Arum tribe, and has white waxen flowersheaths, a foot long; but it rarely flowers. There are also the great Bauhinia creeper (*Bauhinia Vahlu*) with lobed leaves like camels' feet; and *Thunbergias* with French grey and white and yellow flowers; and the little cissus, with purple and green pointed leaves; and the *gaemukh* (*Clitoria ternatea*) with white and blue flowers, shaped like a cow's ear,—a resemblance which has suggested the vernacular name.

Of exogenous trees, the Brassaya at once attracts attention by its large shining digitate leaves and its long flowerstalks, covered with buds, which are exactly like ripe blackberries. The *Putranjiva Roxburghu* is probably indigenous on the hill. It is an evergreen tree, with spreading, divergent branches, and dark green foliage. Its nuts, according to Dr. Brandis, are strung up in rosaries, and in necklaces for children, to keep them in health, a use implied in the vernacular name *Putrajivant* ("life of the child"), from which the scientific name is adopted. There are also some fine specimens of *Guatteria longifolia*,—shady trees, with wavy shining leaves; also the greater gold-mohr (*Poinciana regia*), a native of Madagascar, with its pretty pinnate leaves, coloured like a parrot's back, and its glorious heads of large flame-coloured and scarlet flowers; the *Dolichandrone stipulata*, with flowers which vie in splendour with the gold-mohr; the Indian laburnum; the Indian horseradish tree; the sacred pipal (*Ficus religiosa*); also another familiar fig-tree *Ficus benghalensis*,

> "not that kind for fruit renown'd,
> But such as at this day, to Indians known,
> In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms
> Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
> The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
> About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade
> High overarch'd, and echoing walks between."

Here also are the tallow tree of China (*Stillingia sebifera*); the mahogany; the honey tree of the Indian jungles, whose fragrant flowers open in the evening and drop at sunrise; the anjan tree (*Hardwickia binata*) of Khandesh and the Central Provinces, which recalls the Scotch Birch, in its general appearance; the *Macaranga Roxburghu*, of Matheran, with its handsome peltate leaves—a late introduction, which thrives almost better here than on its native hills; and lastly (though the list might be much lengthened), the lovely *Chrysophyllum*, with its pendulous branches and leaves, burnished below as with old gold.

Of flowering plants and ornamental shrubs, the most attractive are the richly coloured crotons, the red leaved Australian nettles (*Acalypha*), the Poinsetteas—both with red and white floral leaves, several species of Hibiscus, including the strange *Hibiscus Schizopetalus*, begonias of many kinds, the little *Rivina*, with its spikes of shining scarlet berries, and a balsam (*Impatiens Sultani*) with cheerful cerise-coloured, flattened flowers, which has only been introduced into Bombay within the last few years, but is already a weed in the Gymkhana garden. It blooms almost better in the shade than in the sun, and brightens the darkest nooks and corners.

The Ladies' Gymkhana represents fairly enough the style of garden now mostly in favour in Bombay. Its success has stimulated that love of flowers, to which its formation was due. And, happily, the love of flowers is not confined to members of the European community. The whole race of *malis*, from above and below the ghats, possesses it in large measure; and some of the best gardens in Bombay belonging to Hindu and Parsi gentlemen. There is no fear that the art of horticulture will become a lost art in India. But no Indian firm of florists has yet, so far as I know, paid 1,500 dollars, for the equivalent of that sum, for new chrysanthemum.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN CUBITT, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the Cawnpore Volunteers.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Captain Schuyler, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant Roe, Connaught Rangers; and Quartermaster Hoey, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalion: Lieutenant Gunning, Manchester Regiment.

THE following appointments have been made:—33rd Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant V. Hughes, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant W. Kirkpatrick, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant P. G. Shewell, officiating Wing Officer, to be officiating Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—Major C Hogge, 34th Pioneers, for twelve months, on private affairs; Captain J C B Crastor, 12th Bengal Infantry, for twelve months, on private affairs; Captain H S Mayhew, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for twelve months; Lieutenant H H A Walsh, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for twelve months, on private affairs; Lieutenant G L Holland, 34th Pioneers, for twelve months, on private affairs; Lieutenant H A Merewether, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for twelve months, on private affairs.

AT present the organization of the Muridki force is as follows:—R. H. Artillery: Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. E. Lockhart, commanding, with Major H.V. Cowan, Staff Officer. First Brigade: Colonel Fred Lance, C. B., with Major J. B. Lynch, 18th Bengal Lancers, Brigade-Major. Troops: King's Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. O. Napier; 2nd Punjab Cavalry—Colonel Clifford; and 14th Bengal Lancers—Major Neville. Second Brigade: Colonel Pennington. Troops: Queen's Bays—Colonel Kay; and the 1st and 3rd Punjab Cavalry—Colonels Atkinson and Anderson. Captain Austin, 17th Lancers, is Brigade Major. Third Brigade: Colonel Corry Bird, C. B., with Major Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards, as Brigade-Major. Troops: 3rd Dragoon Guards—Colonel Amyatt Barney; 5th Punjab Cavalry—Colonel Carr; and 16th Bengal Cavalry—Colonel Halliday. The three brigades are in one long line. The uniformity of the tent-equipage, the scrupulous exactitude of the walls and the horse lines, form a striking contrast to similar scenes witnessed in other climes and other armies. The health of the troops is very good.

THE following movements of troops are ordered:—Bedfordshire Regt., first Bn., from Aldershot to Malta, embark 4th Feb., 1890, arrive 14th; Border Regt., 2nd Bn., from Malta to Chakrata, Bengal, embark 14th Feb., 1890, arrive Bombay 1st March; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2nd Bn., from Curragh to Aldershot, embark 1st Feb, 1890, arrive 4th.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas and M. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MR. STANLEY ON HIS DEFENCE.

THE Emin Relief Committee have forwarded the following letter from Mr. Stanley for publication:—

C. M. S. Station at Msalala, S. end of Lake Victoria, East Central Africa, August 31, 1889.

My Dear De Winton,—We arrived here on the 28th inst., and found the modern Livingstone, Mr. A. M. Mackay, safely and comfortably established at this mission station. I had always admired Mackay. He had never joined the missionaries' attacks on me, and every fact I had heard about him indicated that I should find him an able and reliable man. When I saw him and some of his work about here, then I recognised the man I had pleaded in the name of Mtesa should be sent to him in 1875, the very type of man I had described as necessary to confirm Mtesa in his growing love for the white man's creed.

A packet of newspaper cuttings was given to me on arrival. The contents of most of them have perfectly bewildered me. I am struck with two things, viz, the lack of common sense exhibited by the writers and the utter disregard of accuracy shown. Not one seems to have considered my own letters to the committee or my speech at the Mackinnon dinner before starting as worthy of regard. They do not care for the creed that I have always professed—the one great article of faith of the working portion of my life—"Never make a promise unless you mean to keep it"; and my second article of faith, which ought to have been as generally known, if words and corresponding actions may be judged, "Obey orders if you break owners." (See my work on the Congo and its Free State.) "All I prayed for," said I at the Mackinnon dinner speech, "is that the same impelling power which has hitherto guided and driven me in Africa would accompany me in my journey for relieving Gordon's faithful lieutenant."

Now, in this White Pasha affair, tell me why should I budge one foot to right or left from the straight line described to you in my letters. "Kavalli's, on the Albert Nyanza, almost due east from Yambuya—that is the objective point, natural obstacles permitting." I have never yet departed from the principle of fulfilling my promise to the letter where there is a responsibility attached to it. Have people at any time discovered any crankiness in me? Then why should they suppose that I, who expressed my view that Gordon disobeyed orders—Gordon's wilfulness, you remember the phrase in the Mansion House speech—would be ten times more disobedient and a thousand times more disloyal, deserving of such charges as "breach of faith," "dishonesty," "dissimulation," by going in the direction of Bhar Gazelle and Khartoum? I should not have gone were it to win an imperial crown, unless it had been an article in the verbal bond between the committee and myself. The object of the expedition, as I understood it, was simply the relief of Emin Pasha, so far as the committee were concerned, in the undertaking, but the Egyptian Government added "and the escort of Emin Pasha and his people to the sea should Emin Pasha require it."

Now, in the Emin Pasha affair, the latest Blue-book which Lord Iddesleigh furnished me with contained many expressions through Emin Pasha's letters which seemed to prove that he had faithfully maintained his post until he could learn from his Government what its intentions were, and that he had force enough with him to depart in almost any direction toward the sea if such was the Government's wish; by the Congo, by Monbuttu, or via Langgo Land and Musai were equally alike to him. But on Nov. 2, 1887, forty-two days before I reached the Albert Nyanza, he writes to his friend Dr. Felkin:—"Do not have any doubt about my intentions; I do not want a rescue expedition. Have no fears about me. I have long made up my mind to stay."

All this is very unsatisfactory and inexplicable. He also said that he had sent searching parties in the direction I was supposed to come. On Dec. 15, 16, 17, I made inquiries of the people at the south end of Lake Albert, and they had seen no steamer or strange boat since Mason Bey's visit in 1877. Consequently this absence of news of him cost us a 300-mile journey to obtain our boat and carry her to the Nyanza. With this boat we found him within three days. Finally he steamed up to our camp, but instead of meeting with one who had long ago made up his mind, Emin Pasha had not begun to make up his mind either to stay or to go away with us. He would first have to consult his people, scattered among fifteen stations over a large extent of country. I foresaw a long stay, but to avoid that and to give the Pasha ample time to consider his answer and learn the wishes of his people, I resolved to go back even to Yambuya to ascertain the fate of the rear column of our expedition under Major Barttelot. This diffidence on the part of the Pasha cost me another rough march of 1300 miles. When I returned to the Nyanza after eight months' absence it was only to find that Emin Pasha and Mr. Jephson, one of our officers who stayed with him as a witness, had been made prisoners four months previous to this third arrival of ours on the Nyanza, and that the invasion of the Pasha's province by the Mahdists had utterly upset everything.

When Mr. Jephson, according to command, detached himself from the Pasha and came to me I learned then for the first time that the Pasha had had no province, government, nor soldiers for nearly three years that he was living undisturbed, and that some yielded sometimes to his wishes apparently through mere sufferance and lack of legitimate excuse to cast him off utterly. But when he committed himself by a gust of awakened optimism to venture into the presence of his soldiers, he was at once arrested, insulted, menaced, and imprisoned.

In re Major Barttelot and Tippoo Tib I have seen more nonsense on this subject than on any other.

You remember the promise I made "to do as much good as I could do, but as little mischief as possible." Let us see how this applied to the engagement with Tippoo Tib. This man had grown rich through his raids which had been the boldest and best rewarded with booty of any ever made. That error of judgment which led Captain Deane to defy the Arabs for the sake of a lying woman who had fled from her master to avoid punishment had irritated all the Arabs at the Stanley Falls, and especially Tippoo Tib and all his relatives, friends, subjects, and armed slaves. Tippoo Tib was resolved to retaliate on the Congo Free State; he was at Zanzibar collecting material for the most important raid of all—that is, down the Upper Congo. Who could have stopped his descent before he reached Stanley Pool? Who knew the means of the State for defence better than I did? Therefore it was a fearful desolating war, or a compromise and a peace while good faith was kept. If both parties are honest peace will continue indefinitely. To secure Tippoo Tib's honesty a salary of £30 per month is given to him. For this trifling consideration thousands of lives are saved and their properties are secured to them. The Congo State is permitted to consolidate until it is readier with offensive means than at that time.

Thank God I have long left that immature age when one becomes a victim to every crafty rogue he meets. I am not a gushing youth, and we may assume that Tippoo Tib's prime age was yet far from dotage. We both did as much as possible to gain advantage. I was satisfied with what I obtained and Tippoo Tib obtained what money he wanted. At the time he agreed he was sincere in his intentions. You remember your Scripture I dare say, and you remember the words, "There is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine that need no repentance." Who had been a greater sinner than Tippoo Tib at least in our estimation? But he could not sin down the Congo, for pecuniary as well as for more powerful reasons, which cannot be mentioned lest other crafty rogues take advantage of the disclosures.

After disposing of Tippoo Tib, "the pirate, the freebooter, buccaneer, and famous raider," I must say a word about poor Barttelot. He was a major in the British Army. His very manner indicated him to be of a frank, gallant, daring, and perhaps somewhat dangerous nature if aroused. His friends who introduced him to me in London spoke of him in some such terms. They named the campaigns he had been in, and what personal services he had performed. As I looked at the Major's face I read courage, frankness, combativeness in large quantity, and I said to these friends courage and boldness are common characteristics among British officers, but of the most valuable quality for an expedition like this I have not heard anything, I hope you can add "forbearance."

The only quality perhaps in which he was deficient was that of forbearance, though I promised myself that he should have little chance to exercise combativeness. You must not think that this was a defect in him. It was merely the result of high spirits, youth, and a good constitution. He was just pining for work. I promised him he should have so much of it he would plead for rest. But, unfortunately, want of sufficient vessels to float the expedition at one time on the Upper Congo compelled me to leave about one-half of my stores in charge of Mr. Troup at Stanley Pool, and 126 men under Messrs. Ward and Bonny at Bololo, and as the major was senior officer and Mr Jameson was an African traveller of experience after due consideration it was concluded that no other two men could be fitter for the post of guarding the camp at Yambuya. With me for the advance column were Lieut. Stairs, R.E., very intelligent and able, Capt. Nelson, of the colonial forces, Mounteney Jephson, a civilian, to whom work was as much a vital necessity as bread, and Surgeon T. H. Parke, of the A. M. D., a brilliant operator and physician. All were equally ignorant of the Kiswahili, the language of the Zanzibaris, as Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson. The only two who knew the language were Messrs. Ward and Troup, and they were not due at Yambuya until the middle of August. Would it not have been wise to have placed either Stairs, Nelson, or Jephson, instead of Major Barttelot, the senior officer, and Mr. Jameson in command of Yambuya? I feel sure you will agree with me I made the best choice possible.

When young officers, English, German, or Belgian, come to Africa for many months, there is no abatement of that thirst for action, that promptitude for work, that impatience to be moving, which characterises them at home. Anæmia has not sapped the energies and thinned the blood. They are more combative at this period than any other. If any quarrels or squabbles arise it is at this time.

I had to interfere twice between fire-eating young Arabs and strong, plucky young Englishmen, who were unable to discern the dark-faced young Arab from the "nigger" before we reached Yambuya. Well, it just happened that the Major, forgetting my instructions as to forbearance met these Arab fire-eaters, and the consequence was that the Major had to employ the Syrian Assad Ferran to interpret for him. Whether the man interpreted falsely I know not, but a coolness arose between the high-spirited nephew of Tippoo Tib and the equally high-spirited young major, which was never satisfactorily healed up, and which in the long run led to the ever-to-be-regretted death of poor Barttelot.

In the written instructions to Major Barttelot, June 24, Yambuya Stockaded Camp, Paragraph III. reads as follows:—

"It is the non-arrival of the goods from Stanley Pool and the men from Bololo which compels me to appoint you commander of this post. But as I shall shortly expect the arrival of a strong reinforcement of men, (Tippoo Tib's people) greatly exceeding the advance force, which must at all hazards proceed and push on to the rescue of Emin Pasha, I hope you will not be detained longer than a few days after the departure of the Stanley on her final return to Stanley Pool in August (say August 18, 1887, as the steamer did arrive in time August 14).

Paragraph V.—"The interests now intrusted to you are of vital importance to this expedition. All the men (Zanzibaris) who shortly will be under your command will consist of more than a third of the expedition. The goods are needed for currency through the regions beyond the lakes. The loss of these men and goods would be certain ruin to us, and the advance force itself would need to solicit relief in its turn."

Paragraph VI.—"Our course from here will be true east, or by magnetic compass east by south. The paths may not exactly lead in that direction at times, but it is the south-west corner of Lake Albert, near or at Kavalli, that is our destination..... Our after conduct must be guided by what we shall learn of the intentions of Emin Pasha."

Paragraph VII.—"We shall endeavour by blazing trees and cutting saplings to leave sufficient traces of the route taken by us."

Paragraph VIII.—"It may happen, should Tippoo Tib send the full complement of men promised (800 men), and if the 126 men have arrived by the Stanley that you will feel competent to march your column along the route pursued by me. In that event, which would be most desirable, we should meet before many days. You will find our bomas or zeribas very good guides."

Paragraph IX.—"It may happen also that Tippoo Tib has sent some men, but he has not sent enough. In that event you will, of course, use your discretion as to what goods you can dispense with to enable you to march."

(List of classes of goods, according to their importance, here given, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, the highest numbers to be first thrown away.)

"If you still cannot march, then it would be better to make double marches than throw too many things away, if you prefer marching (moving on) to staying for our arrival."

These were supplemented by verbal explanations, giving permission to march the very next day after the contingent from Bololo had arrived—if he could prepare his goods in time—urgently impressing him not to place any stress on the promises of Tippoo Tib, if he failed to make an appearance within a reasonable time of the promised date. His carriers were not absolutely necessary, but they would serve to keep our men fresh for other journeys. If Tippoo Tip came, why, well and good; if he did not come, then be indifferent, adapt your goods to your carriers, and march on after us. The sooner you can march the sooner we will meet. If Tippoo Tib broke his written agreement made with me before the Consul, his promises to you would be still more unreliable. You last saw him, he promised to come within nine days; that date will be over the day after to-morrow. If he comes any time before the arrival of the Stanley, all will be well; but if he does not come by that time, it will prove that the man never intended to come. Do not bother your mind about him, but come along with what you can—ammunition, beads, and cloth, private luggage, and European provisions. If you make double marches of four or six miles a day you will do very well, &c.

The Major rose up in his frank, impetous manner, and said:—By George! that's the style. I will stop very few days indeed after the people from Bololo come up. I wouldn't stop longer for anything."

Unfortunately, tantalising delays, accompanied by constant fair promises on the part of the Arabs, prevented the forward movement, with what unfortunate results to the expedition and the rear column is too well known to be again referred to here.

In re atrocities on the Congo, I do not know who made the horrible statement that I have seen connected with the names of Major Barttelot and Jameson. It is simply inconceivable nonsense—a sensational canard. The Rev. Wilmot Brooke has written a letter to the *Times* about "Atrocities on the Aruwimi." There is one part of a sentence which reads as follows:—"Eye witnesses, both English and Arab, have assured me that it is a common thing, which they themselves have seen on passing through the Manyema camp, to see human hands and feet sticking out of their cooking-pots."

The question I should like to ask here is, "Who are those English who have seen this sight—hands and feet sticking out of cooking pots?" Mr. Wilmot Brooke is an independent missionary seeking for a nest. It must be that there is something of an "untravelled" look about him for him to have been chosen as the recipient of this interesting *Police Gazette* item. I would not mind guaranteeing that "those English" are as undiscoverable as Prester John's traditional crown. I have had 150 so-called Manyema, or rather Wasongora, and Wakusu slaves of Manyema headmen with me—Tippoo Tib's people some twelve months now—and not one Englishman has seen anything of the kind.

Is Mr. Wilmot Brooke, or is it Assad Ferran, the author of that tale, that an execution of a woman was delayed by Jameson or Barttelot that a photographer might make ready his apparatus? Would it surprise you to know that there was no photograph apparatus of even the smallest kind within 500 miles of Stanley Falls or the camp at Yambuya, north, south, east, or west, at that time, or at any time near that date?

The tale is sometimes varied that it was not a photograph, but a sketch that some one wished to make. Was this Jameson or Ward? For both are, or were, clever with the pencil. But why should a pencil artist wish to delay the execution—could he make an instantaneous sketch? Might he not at any time have made a sketch of a weapon uplifted to strike—the positon of the victim and slayer. Melton Prior is one of the quickest artists I ever knew, but even he would think it impossible to sketch the lightning stroke of a sabre.

But I might go on at this rate for ever with the "infinite-finite" nonsense I find in print in these scraps. Major Barttelot did punish men twice with severity, but, singular as it may seem, the white person who accused him was present on both occasions during the flogging scene—he never even protested the second time he gave his verdict at a fair trial "death," and signed the document consigning him to instant doom.

I have had to execute four men during our expedition; twice for stealing rifles, cartridges, and broken loads of ammunition; one of the Pasha's people for conspiracy, theft, and decoying about thirty women belonging to the Egyptians, besides for seditious plots—court-martialed by all officers and sentenced to be hung; a Soudanese soldier, the last, who deliberately proceeded to a friendly tribe and began shooting at the natives. One man was shot dead instantly and another was seriously wounded. The chiefs came and demanded justice, the people were mustered, the murderer and his companions were identified, the identification by his companions confirmed, and the murderer was delivered to them, according to the law "blood for blood."

Yours very faithfully,
HENRY M. STANLEY.

SEVERAL changes of regiments on home stations have taken place during the present week, the 1st South Wales Borderers, quartered in Ireland since the summer of 1882, having come out from Dublin, and taken up quarters at Aldershot, while the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment has left York for the Irish command, and gone into barracks at Birr in relief of the 1st Royal Scots Fus., which has relieved the South Wales Borderers in Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

ACCORDING to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, the French Supreme Council of War, after long deliberations, has arrived at the conclusion that the splitting up of the 15th German Army Corps into two, and other recent changes in the German forces, render it requisite to strengthen the garrisons on the Eastern frontier, and to form a new Sixth Army Corps, with the name Six *Bis*. The news is no surprise here. The last number of the *Militar Wochenblatt* remarked that the Sixth French Army Corps consists of nineteen regiments of Foot, twenty Cavalry Regiments, thirty-eight batteries and ten battalions of Chasseurs, so that its division would, sooner or later, be absolutely necessary. The reinforcement of the troops on both sides of the Franco-German frontier is going on incessantly. The dislocation of ten French battalions of Chasseurs has been answered by Germany by stationing a Fourth Battalion of Chasseurs in Alsace—a step which will provoke a similar reply again from France.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Dec. 24) severely condemns the conduct of the late Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Count Greppi, who lately published a letter by M. de Giers in the *Perseveranza* of Milan. This letter was by no means complimentary to Italy. The *Neue Freie Presse* adds:—

"The fact that M. de Giers should immediately and spontaneously have called on Baron Marochetti, the new Italian Ambassador, to express his regret at the contents of the letter shows that M. de Giers is anxious to persuade the world that Russia has no intention to seek a quarrel with any of the Powers forming the League of Peace. But one may question whether M. de Giers will hold the same language in 1892, by which time Russia will have formidable armaments at her disposal."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russian Ambassador was recently entertained at dinner at the Palace, and at private audience he had of the Sultan in the evening presented his Majesty with an autograph letter from the Czar, to announce the approaching marriages of the Russian Grand Dukes. M. de Nelidow then informed his Majesty that he had been specially instructed by the Czar to convey to him the most earnest and friendly expressions of the deep regard and personal esteem entertained by the Emperor for the Sultan. His Majesty, in reply, requested the Ambassador to transmit to the Emperor his warmest thanks for the manifestations of friendship which he so constantly displayed, which were particularly pleasing to the Sultan's feeling as coming from an august neighbouring sovereign.

Having received news from its Ambassador at Vienna of Russian military preparations and movements of troops in the Caucasus, the Porte recently demanded information from its Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It has received the reply that, whatever turn political events might take, the Russian Government would not depart from its friendly attitude towards Turkey.

BULGARIA.

While the Porte is timidly feeling its way to a protest against the quotation of the Bulgarian loan in Vienna, the Bulgarian Government is preparing to undertake another financial operation on pretty favourable terms. Proposals have been made by a French Syndicate for the construction of a new railway from Caspadjan to Sofia by way of Tirnovo and Plevna. The company offer to build the railway, receiving payment as the work proceeds in Five per Cent. Bulgarian Treasury bonds. The well-known Bulgarian financier, M. Hagienoff, has laid all the plans before M. Stambouloff, and a commission has been appointed to study them. If the investigation be satisfactory the work will be begun in the spring.

ROUMANIA.

General Florescu resigned the Presidency of the Roumanian Senate on December 19.

On the reassembling of the Senate on Dec. 20 General Mano referred to the incident which occurred in the sitting of Dec. 19 during the debate on the Address, and which culminated in the resignation of the President and Vice-Presidents. The Premier demanded a vote of confidence in the Ministry, which was passed by 61 votes to 36.

The impeachment of M. Jean Bratiano, writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* (Dec. 20), is not to be dropped, as was generally expected it would be when M. Catargi left office. The report of the Impeachment Committee was brought forward in the Chamber yesterday, and the affair must now take its course. Eight of M. Bratiano's former colleagues will be impeached with him. It is said, however, that the Junimists do not mean to take part in any discussion on M. Bratiano's foreign policy.

The same correspondent adds on Dec. 22:—The situation in Roumania is taking a serious turn owing to the resolution of the Cabinet to persevere with the impeachment of M. Jean Bratiano and his former colleagues. A letter from Bucharest says this impeachment may have "terrible consequences," for it will drive the exasperated National Liberals to ally themselves with the Conservatives, and to begin an anti-dynastic agitation. It is to be noted that the impeachment was voted on the motion of the Conservatives, who have ever been M. Bratiano's most bitter enemies, but as they are no longer predominant in the Cabinet, they would not scruple to form a coalition with the National Liberals for the overthrow of the King. M. Bratiano seems to think that M. Carp, the Junimist leader, is at the bottom of the intrigue against him, but there appears to be no ground for this suspicion. On the other hand, it is naturally galling to M. Bratiano that General Mano, the Premier, and M. Lahovary, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, both Junimists, should be in favour of his impeachment. The reason of this is that, the Cabinet being hopelessly weak, the Junimist members dare not provoke a crisis by quarrelling with their Conservative allies. M. Bratiano, however, sees nothing but treachery in the conduct of the Junimists, and he is so angry that he has begun to denounce the King personally for interfering too much with public affairs. The unpopularity of the Mano Ministry is a fact which sinks into insignificance beside the prospect of a personal conflict between King Charles and the vigorous statesman who was his Prime Minister for twelve years. Most reasonable politicians hoped that the National Liberals and Junimists would combine to form a new Bratiano Cabinet, but this is out of the question now, and if the misjudged action of the present Ministry should bring M. Catargi and M. Jean Bratiano together the King's throne will certainly stand in danger.

SERVIA.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Belgrade:—There is a certain amount of tension between the present Skupshtina and the old officers of the army, who are mostly Liberals. The Radicals wish to secure the compulsory retirement of all these, and to replace them by younger men who are Radicals, but the officers have made the strongest representations against such a step to the War Minister, who is himself also a Liberal.

By the latest accounts there were 7,452 Montenegrin emigrants in Servia, of whom 2,500 were described as fighting men. It would be mere affectation to blink the fact that these men constitute the nucleus of a force which might be set in movement any day by the Panslavists for revolutionary purposes. The Montenegrin Government, which professed itself unable to feed them, has somehow managed to supply them with good rifles and cartridges, and it is suspicious enough that many of the men talk of having been ordered to emigrate as though they had no choice in the matter. While all this seems to justify the Austrian newspapers in describing the Montenegrin immigration as a stealthy Russian occupation of Servia, rumours come from Cettinge of a difference between Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and his son-in-law, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. The latter has just betaken himself to Ragusa, and his friends are rather loudly asserting that he has renounced none of his rights as pretender to the Servian throne in favour of his father-in-law. Possibly, then, Prince Nicholas may have hinted that such a renunciation would be pleasing to him, and Prince Peter may have come to feel that it would be safer for him to watch Servian events from Italian ground than from his father-in-law's mountain fastnesses. Of the two Princes, Nicholas is by far the abler man, but he is not liked in Servia, whereas Peter has a good many friends. The *Pester Llyod* devotes an article to unmasking the intrigues of Russian agents who are trying to foment disaffection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the *Vienna Tagblatt* calls attention to the unremitting efforts which the Servian Press is making for the same object.

The Servian Government has, it is stated, resolved to stop the Montenegrin immigration. The Russian Government has allotted the sum of 100,000 roubles to assist the Montenegrin emigrants in Servia to settle in their new homes. Other liberal donations had previously been sent by the Russian Panslavist committees and from the Czar's private purse, and the question suggests itself as to why all this money was not expended in enabling the Montenegrins to tide over the period of famine in their own country.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE FRENCH-BREWSTER DIVORCE CASE.

THE hearing of this consolidated suit was resumed on Friday, Dec. 20, in the Probate and Divorce Division, before Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury.

A PRIVATE INQUIRY AGENT'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness called was John Kendall, a private inquiry agent. Examined by the Solicitor-General, he said that he was employed by Capt. French-Brewster's solicitor in October, 1888. In November he went over to Dublin and saw Private Tom Johnston (servant to the Hon. Captain Ormsby Gore, who was examined on Friday). He received a pocket-handkerchief from Johnston on the 10th of December, and handed it over to Mr. Healey (of Bedford-row) in the same condition as he received it.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, the witness said that he had been engaged for about five months in getting up evidence. Mr. Stammers was in co-partnership with him. He was instructed to watch Mrs. French-Brewster. He went down to Eastbourne in March last, a charge of adultery having been made against Captain French-Brewster. Stammers made out the bill of expenses, and he (the witness) could not say how much it amounted to; neither could he say how much he had expended in his inquiries.

A SOLICITOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Edward Francis Healey, solicitor, said he engaged Messrs. Kendall and Stammers, and he received certain information from them, and also a handkerchief from Kendall.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell: He had received a letter from Messrs. Lewis to the effect that they had heard that Kendall had employed bribery in Dublin, and that £50 had been promised to Johnston to give evidence.

What payments have you made to Kendall and Stammers on account of inquiries?—Am I bound to answer that question?

His lordship: I see no reason why you should not.

The witness: Between £300 and £900.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTAIN DOYLE'S SERVANT.

Levi Berry, examined by the Solicitor-General, said that in the latter part of 1886 and down to the middle of 1887 he was acting as servant to Captain Doyle, who occupied quarters with Captain Ormsby Gore at the Royal Hospital, Dublin. He occupied the kitchen conjointly with Johnston (Captain Gore's servant). He saw Mrs. French-Brewster come to the Royal Hospital. Once she was with her sister and once by herself. He believed the first occasion was about the 10th of February, 1888. Mrs. French-Brewster was unattended except by Captain Gore. The next time he saw Mrs. French-Brewster was about the end of February, and her sister was then with her. He remembered Johnston on one occasion showing him a pocket handkerchief.

STAY AT MAPLE'S HOTEL, DUBLIN.

Mr. Frederick Maple (son of the proprietor of Maple's Hotel, Kildare-street, Dublin), examined by Mr. Bayford, said that he remembered Mrs. French-Brewster coming to the hotel on the 19th of September, 1887. He did not see Captain Gore at the hotel the whole time Mrs. French-Brewster was there, but remembered a letter being handed to him to send to Captain Gore. On the 20th two dinners were cooked and charged to Mrs. French-Brewster. A broken vase was also charged to her. Afterwards the servant brought down word that Captain Gore had paid for the vase.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell: The vase stood on a little chesstable near the window. He did not know who dined with Mrs. French-Brewster on the 20th. Her maid was at the hotel with her the whole time. No suggestion was made to him of any impropriety of conduct on Mrs. French-Brewster's part whilst she stayed at his hotel.

Edward Glennan, waiter at Maple's Hotel, said he remembered the vase being broken. He knew Captain Gore, who called on Mrs. French-Brewster five or six times altogether. He stayed an hour or an hour and a half on each occasion. Captain Gore was there when the vase was broken. When that event took place the bell was rung and he was asked to pick up the pieces. Captain Gore was in the room. Mrs. French-Brewster had several visitors during her stay. He never saw any impropriety on the part of Mrs. French-Brewster.

This was the case for Captain French-Brewster.

MRS. FRENCH-BREWSTER RECALLED.

Mrs. French-Brewster was recalled and in reply to Mr. Inderwick said she first met Captain Gore at Cowes. Her husband introduced him. She met Captain Gore in 1886 at the Punchestown races, and met him again at a Drawing-room in Dublin in 1887. She frequently visited the Princess of Saxe-Weimar at Kilmainham.

Did you know Captain Gore's quarters?—Not until we went to tea there.

When did you go there?—In February, 1888.

When were you last there?—On the 17th of March.

How did you come to go there on the 10th of February?—Captain Gore told us about his quarters, and I told him how beautifully a previous aide-de-camp, Major Cooper, and his quarters furnished, and that he got his furniture from Liffey-street. I had frequently dined, with my husband's knowledge and consent, in the rooms with Major Cooper. Captain Gore invited me and my sister to come and see the rooms and take tea. We were there about an hour.

How often were you there?—Five times, altogether. After lunching with Prince Edward on two occasions my sister and I went into Captain Gore's rooms. We went through them and talked to him about his furniture.

You were with Captain Gore alone on one occasion?—Yes.

How did it come about?—A great friend of ours had got into a very great scrape.

He was the gentleman who pushed his superior officer into his bath?—Yes.

What was his name?—McAndrew. He was to have played with us that night, and wrote to me saying he could not come. I was at the Princess's, and I walked across to Captain Gore's to talk to him about the matter, and to get his good services. Captain McAndrew is engaged to my sister. That is the only time that I was with Captain Gore alone.

You have seen the handkerchief produced. Is that yours?—I believe it is not. It is of coarse material, and my maid would have been careful not to have handed me a torn handkerchief. I have lost many handkerchiefs—two since I have been in court.

THE MERRION-SQUARE INCIDENT.

You have heard Long, the butler's, evidence about the incident in Merrion-square; what do you say about that?—That it is perfect nonsense. The corner of the sofa I was sitting on was my usual corner, and I sat there when I poured out tea.

In reply to further questions, Mrs. French-Brewster said she remembered staying at Maple's Hotel. Mr. Watson dined with her. The vase was broken by Captain Gore when endeavouring to open the window at her request. Referring to Long's evidence as to Captain G

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

TELEGRAPHING on December 20, the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* reported that the Portuguese press, with very few exceptions, continued its reckless attacks upon England and everything English. With a wealth of detail that was remarkable, the Scotch missionaries in South-east Africa were alleged to be "murderers and assassins, worse than the worst slave dealers." The African craze (wrote the correspondent) seems to throw a glamour over nations as well as individuals. To people of common sense and coolness, what is occurring must have somewhat the appearance of a mirage. Portugal seems inclined to sacrifice substance to shadow, without counting the cost in the present or the future. In ordinary years the province of Mozambique costs her £45,000 annually; at the present time it must be costing her vastly more. It is said that not a single Portuguese has made a fortune in Mozambique, while many have done so in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, the trade from which represents £100,000 per month to the port of Lisbon alone. If real interests had sway, England and Portugal would promptly come to an equitable settlement of their struggles on the West Coast, which have led to third parties carrying off large slices of the African loaf. It is possible that the same result may come about in South-east Africa unless a prompt agreement is effected.

At the conclusion of his telegram, however, the correspondent intimated that "Portugal hopes the English Government will grant time, and fairly consider her claims"; and later news from the Peninsula gives evidence of a change of tone in the press that is gratifying to all who hope for a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty.

A Cape Town telegram, dated the 21st inst., stated that Her Majesty's cruisers Raleigh, Curacoa, and Brisk had been ordered to proceed forthwith to Delagoa Bay; but it was thought probable that this action might not have any special bearing upon the situation, and was probably only a change of station made in accordance with naval routine. A Lisbon telegram of the 21st inst. to a certain extent corroborated a report current in London on Friday night:—The Marquis of Salisbury has addressed a note couched in firm language to Senhor Barros Gomes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Major Serpa Pinto's recent action in South-east Africa. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday evening, at which Senhor Gomes discussed with his colleagues the reply to be made by him to the British Foreign Secretary, and it appears that all the Ministers were fully agreed as to the tenour to be given to it. It is affirmed in political circles that Senhor Gomes's answer is worded in the same urbane terms as Lord Salisbury's note, and sets forth the facts as known to the Portuguese Goverment at the present moment. It is also stated that the Government, wishing to avoid all delay, will despatch the reply to London by telegraph to-day.

Referring to Lord Salisbury's note, the *Dia*, the semi-official organ, says:—"It would appear that the London Cabinet is principally influenced by the intelligence received from Bishop Smythies concerning Major Serpa Pinto, alleging that he had shown himself hostile to the British establishments on the Shiré River and in Nyassaland, and that he had summoned their proprietors to submit to the Portuguese authorities." The *Dia* adds that it is impossible that such events could have happened, and declares that at Lisbon it is only known that Major Serpa Pinto repulsed the attack of the Makololo in order to open the road for the peaceful expedition of Senhor Alvaro Castelloes.

Intelligence received from Quillimane states that the authorities there received a telegram from Major Serpa Pinto, dated Oct. 15, from Mugurrumba, a telegraph station on the Shire, saying that the British flag was being hoisted at several places in Portuguese territory. This was also done by the natives at a place situated opposite to the spot where the Portuguese railway survey party was encamped, and Major Luiz Dias, acting under the instructions of Senhor Alvaro Castelloes, thereupon removed the flag.

On the 9th of November the Governor-General of Mozambique telegraphed to Major Serpa Pinto that those natives in Portuguese territory who had hoisted foreign flags over their settlements should be requested to lower them. If, however, they refused, the flags should be hauled down by the Portuguese officials, but in such a case the forces of the expedition were to render to the flags every honour due to them, guarding them with care and sending them to the secretariate at Quillimane, in order that they might be handed over to the Consuls when asked for. The reports of a large native force being assembled on the Zambesi are declared to be gross exaggerations on the part of the natives. The strength of this force was even stated to be 6,000 men, whereas Major Pinto had little more than 2,000 with him, and after the restoration of peace he would scarcely require a hundred natives and a superintendent of public works for Senhor Castelloes, the engineer of the railway.

Lisbon papers of the 22nd inst. published intelligence from a private source in Quillimane up to Nov. 12 last, giving particulars of the proceedings of Major Serpa Pinto in Makolololand. According to this version of affairs, which agrees in the main with the report received on the 16th inst. from Senhor Alvaro Castelloes Major Serpa Pinto, when conducting Senhores Castelloes and Themudo, the Portuguese engineers, to the Upper Shire to survey for the proposed railway, was attacked without cause by the Makololo near Mupasso. A stubborn resistance was maintained by Senhor Castelloes, aided by Lieutenant José Bardoso, the commander of the Portuguese military station at Massingire; and the natives were finally defeated and the country occupied by the Portuguese force. It was reported that the Makololo had been instigated to attack Major Serpa Pinto by the British missionaries at Blantyre. Major Serpa Pinto subsequently proceeded to Mozambique to confer with the Governor-General and returned on board the gunboat Quanza to Quillimane, whence he proceeded to Mopea, accompanied by a doctor and Lieutenant Cardoso, of the Portuguese navy. A fortnight afterwards news was received that the natives had assembled in great force on the Zambesi and were marching towards the Shiré. Major Serpa Pinto at once had the scientific instruments used for surveying purposes sent to the coast for safety, and the Portuguese native troops were placed under the command of Senhor Costelloes, Senor Themudo and Lieutenant Coutinho, the latter also directing the movements of the three steamers Maravi, Cheri, and Silviera, carrying guns and manned by Portuguese sailors. The last news received at Quillimane from the Upper Shire, giving intelligence up to Oct. 29 was to the effect that Major Serpa Pinto had stores for three months and that great activity prevailed. The telegraph constructed by the Portuguese along the banks of the Shiré as far as Massingire was working well. Lieutenant Coutinho had performed the journey from the Shire to Quillimane in thirty-five hours. Major Serpa Pinto, who was suffering from malaria, is represented to have declared that as soon as he had subdued the Makololo he would return to Lisbon, adding that his work would be finished in December, when he would embark for Europe.

The Mozambique mail arrived at Lisbon on the 21st, but the despatches added no further details to the news already received by cable. A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon, dated Dec. 23, states:—Both Lord Salisbury's telegraphic note of the 18th inst. and the reply of the Portuguese Government, which has already been transmitted to London, deal exclusively with the alleged attack of Major Serpa Pinto on the Makololo without raising the general points at issue between Great Britain and Portugal on the subject of their respective spheres of influence in South-eastern Africa. In his note the British Foreign Secretary asked for a prompt reply, and, if the news of Major Pinto's attack on the Makololo should prove to be true, for the immediate recall of that officer. Senhor Barros Gomes, in his reply, states that by the light of the latest news received from Major Serpa Pinto, there is nothing to warrant the interpretations placed upon his acts by the information of the British Foreign Office, and that Major Serpa Pinto did not order any attack on the British flag, but merely repulsed an attack made upon him by a hostile native tribe, among whose baggage after the fighting, three British flags were discovered. The Portuguese Government have asked for further information, which may now be expected shortly. Several official and private corporations have forwarded addresses to the Portuguese Government declaring their adhesion to its colonial policy.

From Lisbon it is reported that the reply of Senhor Barros Gomes to Lord Salisbury's despatch concerning Major Serpa Pinto's action, has been favourably received by the British Foreign Office. A Lisbon paper declares that the Portuguese Government would be justified in appealing to the Great Powers against the contentions of England with regard to the Makololo country.

A rumour gained ground early in the week of an intention on the part of England to ask the German Emperor to act as arbitrator between her and Portugal in the matter of their dispute with regard to East Central Africa, and an assent on his part to do so; but in well-informed circles in Berlin nothing whatever is known to that effect.

Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg is unofficially spoken of in Berlin as likely to be the arbitrator in the dispute between Great Britain and Portugal, but little credence is attached to the report.

Long interviews have taken place between the British Minister at Lisbon and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, in which the matters in dispute between the two Governments were fully discussed with a view to a settlement satisfactory to both countries. A Portuguese corvette has been ordered to remain at Delagoa Bay.

The Council of the International Peace and Arbitration Society have transmitted to the Portuguese Government a proposal for arbitration on the general questions at issue. They say that they have submitted a like proposition to the Foreign Office in London. The society remark that the Portuguese Government is understood to be in favour of settling the dispute by arbitration, and recall the several instances in which arbitration has recently been successfully resorted to.

THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDALS.

AT Bow Street Police Court, London, on Monday Dec. 23—before Mr. Vaughan—Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, Great Marlborough Street; Mr Frederick Taylerson, his articled clerk; and Adolphus De Galla, an interpreter, appeared to answer summonses taken out by the Treasury, charging them with having "on the 25th September, and at divers times between that and the 12th December 1889, unlawfully conspired, combined, confederated, and agreed together and with divers other persons to obstruct, pervert, and defeat the due course of law and justice in certain proceedings then pending at the Marlborough Street Police Court and at the Central Criminal Court, in respect of offences alleged to have been committed by divers persons at 19, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, in the county of London; and to prevent and defeat the due course of law and justice in respect to the said of fence" Mr. Horace Avory appeared for the Treasury Mr. C. F. Gill for Arthur Newton; and Mr. St. John Wontner for Taylerson and Galla. Mr Minton Slatier, solicitor, watched the cause on behalf of Mr. Ernest Parke, editor of the *North London Press*.

Mr. Avory said that on the 4th July a boy in the service of the Post Office was questioned by a police constable attached to the Post Office as to a sum of money that was missing, and this boy accounted for the money traced to his possession by stating that he had obtained it at this house as the reward for immoral practices. Other boys in the Post Office were indicated by him as having also visited this house; and thereupon statements were taken from two other boys, who indicated a fourth boy, named Newlove, as the person who had taken them to this house.

The boys were suspended, and warrants were got against Newlove and a man named Hammond, the alleged keeper of the house. On July 7 Newlove was arrested, but he having, on being suspended, communicated with Hammond, the latter escaped, the house 19, Cleveland Street being closed. Upon, July 25, the matter was placed in the hands of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and various statements were taken and inquiries made for the purpose of ascertaining how far their statements could be corroborated with regard to persons visiting this house for immoral practices, it being obvious that no charge could be made against any one upon the statements of these boys, unless satisfactory corroborative evidence could be obtained. Upon August 19, information was sworn against a man named Veck, alleged to have assisted in the management of the house, and on August 20 he was arrested. He was identified as having been in the habit of dressing as a clergyman and going in and out of this house. Documents were found upon him which directed the attention of the police to a boy named Allis, at Sudbury, Suffolk. On the police getting there it was found that the day before Allis had received an anonymous letter which led him to destroy a number of letters which were then in his possession, and would have afforded very valuable corroborative evidence against the persons who, it was suggested, had visited this house. The boy was brought to London on the 24th, and upon the same day De Galla visited Mrs. Allis and asked where the boy was. Being told he was gone to London with the police, he asked if he had left any letters behind him. He was told there were none. He then went away. Newlove and Veck having pleaded guilty to the indictment except one or two counts, sentence was passed on them. Throughout the proceeding at the Police Court, and the Central Criminal Court the defendant Newton acted as solicitor for the defence. Upon the 24th September the defendant Tyler visited Mrs. Allis, got her son's address. He said he came from Mr. Newton, and his object was to provide the boy with money for the purpose of enabling him to go abroad. But the mother objected, as she and his father were both old and did not want their boy to go away. The following day Taylerson called on the boy at his lodging, had an interview with him alone, and said he came to persuade him to go away to America. Clothing would be found for him, £15 would be paid to him by the captain on his arrival, and £1 a week would be allowed him if he failed to get work Taylerson added, "The reason we want to get you away is that you should not give evidence against you know who." The boy assented, or affected to consent to go, and it was thereupon arranged between them that they should meet at a public-house at the corner of Tottenham Court Road at nine o'clock, in order that the boy should proceed that same night to Liverpool and embark for America the following day. Immediately Taylerson left the boy, went to Inspector Aberlane, and told him. The boy was allowed to meet Taylerson, and they were followed by the police in a cab to another public-house in Marlborough Street, opposite to the office of Newton Taylerson and the boy were seen to go into the public-house, and as they went in Newton was seen standing with another person two or three yards from the door of the public-house, and De Galla was seen standing at the door. The police inspector being recognised, these persons walked away in different directions. Inspector Aberlane followed Taylerson and the boy into the public house and asked Taylerson. "What are you doing with this lad here?" to which he replied, "I will answer no questions." The boy was then taken back to his lodgings. Two days after a letter was received by the solicitor to the Treasury from Newton, complaining that the boy Allis had been detained in a state of duress by the police, and that he (Newton), acting on instructions from his father, wished to get the boy to return home with a view to his being given a fresh start abroad. Now it was not the fact that the defendant Newton was acting upon instructions from the father. On the contrary, he was acting, it was believed, really in the interest of Lord Arthur Somerset, whose name had come to light during the investigation of this case. On November 12th a warrant was obtained against Lord Arthur Somerset charging him with having committed an offence at this house. Upon that negotiations were resumed by Newton to obtain an interview with the lad Allis. On November 19th an interview was arranged, and Newton sent the father £1 to enable him to come to London, but the boy refused to see him. On December 6th the boys, whose names were Wright, Perkins, Swinscoe, and Thickbroom, were finally dismissed from the Post Office. This coming to the notice of Newton, he opened communication with them, and on Dec. 9th Perkins and Thickbroom were met by Newton at the corner of Poland Street, where he told them if they would go to Australia they would have a complete outfit, £20 down, and £1 a week for three years. He added that two or three had gone away and were doing well. He asked whether they could get hold of Wright, Swinscoe, and another boy called Barber to meet him on the following day. He mentioned Allis as having made a great fool of himself. On the following morning Wright, Swinscoe, and Perkins went to the same place, but Thickbroom did not accompany them. Barber had gone away. De Galla met them, took them to a public-house, repeated Newton's conversation about going to Australia, and got them to write letters to their mothers which he posted, saying they were going away, and were not to be inquired for. They were to start that very night, but this arrangement being found impracticable, he gave them a sovereign to pay for bed and refreshment. De Galla called the following day, and told them there was some difficulty about their going away without their parents' consent. The truth was that the mother of Swinscoe, on receiving the letter from her son, communicated with the police, and they began making inquiries about these boys. The object of all these devices was to get the boys out of the jurisdiction, and prevent them giving evidence against Hammond, against Lord Arthur Somerset, or against other persons who might afterwards be proceeded against.

At the close of his statement Mr. Avory proposed to call a witness, but the counsel and solicitors who appeared for the defendants intimated that it would be inconvenient for them then to proceed with the examination of witnesses. An adjournment was therefore suggested. The Magistrate eventually adjourned the case for a fortnight.

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THE DUKE OF COBURG'S MEMOIRS.

THE memoirs of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, though principally devoted to a description of the development of political events on the Continent, refer also—if even only briefly—to the sad event which threw into mourning the British Royal House and British nation—the death of the Prince Consort. What the Duke tells us about this event is very touching; it is a reflex of the brotherly sorrow he felt at that time, but he does not relate any new particulars, as he was then absent from London. In the third volume just published the Duke says:

The last days of my poor brother were wrapped up for me in a certain darkness. In some moments a sort of pride could be discerned in the character of my brother, who was by nature endowed with lofty and splendid gifts, which prevented him from communicating his inmost feelings or giving expression to his mental or even physical pains. The more nervous he felt the greater grew his reticence and the more carefully did he avoid communicating his affliction to those who could afford him a remedy. Thus it was possible that he might have been seriously ill for weeks without those around him being aware of the full extent of the mischief. Though in severe pain owing to violent attacks of slow fever, he did not allow himself to be turned by this from the due performance of his usual round of duties, so that it was very late before the physicians recognised the dangerous state he was in. I had for several weeks no direct news from my brother, but a few days before the catastrophe the Duchess learned from England that Prince Albert had caught cold a fortnight previously, and was suffering from rheumatic pains and want of appetite. The English, they said, called this a feverish cold, but it was not dangerous, and one should by no means express any alarm to the Queen, or write to this effect lest she might be disquieted. On December the 10th and 12th it was reported that the physicians were satisfied with the turn the illness was taking, while anxious laymen in the immediate circle of the Prince added that his condition was the same, and that very little change had taken place. Even on December 13th when it was observed that he breathed with difficulty, it was stated that there was no danger. In these stupendous illusions did those who lived in communication with him as well as the outside world seek comfort. When I received the first information about the true state of affairs, there were only a few hours left of my brother's life, and I shall never forget the moment when the sad tidings reached me. My pessimistic view of the matter from the very beginning may be explained by the last impressions which the exceedingly nervous condition of my brother made on me during his stay in Coburg the year before.

PRINCE ALBERT'S STAY IN COBURG.

About this stay the Duke gives in another passage of the memoirs the following account: In the autumn of 1860, Prince Albert was on a visit to me at Coburg, and once on the occasion of a drive to the village of Kallenberg, the horses shied, the carriage was smashed, the coachman severely hurt, and Prince Albert himself jumped out in time, but fell down. Although his hurt was insignificant, still it was perceptible on this occasion how much his nervous system was shaken. When Baron Stockmar saw him after that accident, and noticed his great despondency and melancholy, he said to me, "May God have mercy on us! Should anything serious happen to him he will surely die." Though the slight hurts on the forehead and nose soon healed up, the melancholy of the Prince unhappily still continued. The parting from his Fatherland had filled his mind with sorrow already for days. On the 10th of October the day fixed for his departure my brother fetched me for a walk to the fort. On one of the most beautiful spots Prince Albert stopped, and suddenly felt for his pocket handkerchief. I thought that his wound had begun to bleed again; but when I approached him I saw that tears were rolling down his face. He was so absorbed by the idea that he would never see all this again that he was overcome by deep emotion. When I tried to calm him, he persisted in his words that he knew well that he had been here for the last time in his life, and we returned silently home. I never before had seen him so deeply moved, and I did not believe that his unhappy presentiment would so soon be fulfilled.

THE PRINCE'S DEATH.

To recur to the former subject, the Duke proceeds to say:—It will also be remembered that our old friend Stockmar was not without misgivings as to the health of the Prince. These circumstances may have contributed to fill me with fear and anxiety, although I was absent, and had no accurate knowledge as to the state of affairs. On December the 14th I rode with Prince Edward of Leiningen to a hunt at Moenchroeden. It was a dark day, the winter had not yet entered our mountains with full force, and a luke-warm wind melted the thin shroud of snow which covered the park. While I was standing at my station waiting for game, early in the afternoon, I heard a step in the distance, and it immediately struck me that it might be the report of my brother's death. Shortly afterwards I caught sight of a messenger from the city, who gave me the impression of haste and trouble. The message which he brought did not speak it right out, but it was so hopeless that one might suppose that in the distant Royal mansion of Windsor all was at this moment past and over. We went home and spent an evening full of despair. Yet a ray of hope deceived us as no message came before midnight. In vain—my brother had peacefully passed away early in the morning. Towards dawn the telegraph spoke the merciless word. Since the death of my father I had seen no day-break like this. In the narrow family circle I had remained alone, and all whom I could call my near ones and dear ones in the most familiar sense of the word had been torn away from me. As I had had no father and no mother in in my early years, so I had now also lost my only brother in the bloom of his life. In the afternoon I went to Stockmar, who already knew about the circumstances of the sickness of the Prince, but who could not explain the most of it. He had also heard that the physicians dated the origin of the serious illness from November 22, while it was at the same time an established fact that the Prince had been in bed and been treated as a sick man only during the last few days. Afterwards we also learned that the Prince had as late as the beginning of December busied himself much with difficult State and family affairs. Stockmar did not seem inclined to conclude from the well-known character of Prince Albert that he had somewhat disregarded his typhoid fever. His view of the tragic case was that it was an instance of rare grandeur and strength of soul, struggling for solace. He fully appreciated the remarkable fullness with which my brother was able to round off and harmonize his life in a much shorter span of time than other mortals, so that he would have secured everything great and a glorious place in history much more quickly than is commonly the case. Thus the Prince Consort had also risen superior to the hardships of the existence which, interrupted in the moment of its greatest achievements, would yet make the impression of a whole work on future generations. There was a never-to-be-forgotten influence in the words of this friend, who was himself so care-worn and who was near the end of his own life, and at this moment gave to his grand views of my brother's life and its aims such beautiful expression. Meanwhile circumstances demanded new decisions for the future. Business and official receptions occupied the time until the 17th, when I took the necessary steps for getting to England in time to be present at the funeral of the Prince. As I came to Gotha on the 18th a message from the Court of Prussia reached me, asking me to come to Berlin to receive the commission of the King and the Queen. I was therefore compelled to take the express train to Berlin, and the Crown Prince and Princess were waiting for me at the railway station. Indescribable was my heart rending meeting with the deeply afflicted Crown Princess, for never could there be a more beautiful and faithful love in a family than that which bound together my brother and his eldest daughter. It could not be believed that this whole tie was severed! The Queen had prepared to meet me all alone on the stairs; and thus I met the mourning, entirely dejected, unfortunate Royal Lady in the silence of the night which was interrupted only by the loud sobs of anguish which made us both speechless. On the 23rd the remains of my brother were temporarily placed at the entrance to the Royal burial place, and I had therefore to start for Windsor early in the morning. I shall not describe all the sad ceremonies, with all their pain; but I will mention how terrible it seemed to me that I should not be excused from partaking of the pompous banquet which, according to immemorial Court etiquette, took place immediately after the solemn funeral. All the contrasting emotions which I experienced that day haunted me for years afterwards. Besides the Prince of Wales no member of the family of the Queen stood by my side. The more welcome was therefore the sympathy of the Orleans family which met us almost in a body. The same evening I returned to Osborne, where I remained until the 28th. Here I witnessed the great sympathy of the whole English nation in this misfortune of the Royal Family, while I at the same time passed the saddest Christmas which I can remember.

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ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after taping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more
Now, to all within my hearing who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp is unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

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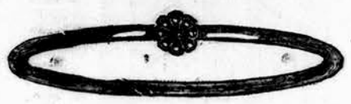

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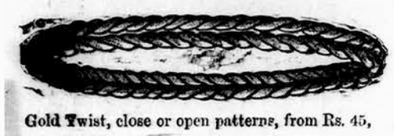

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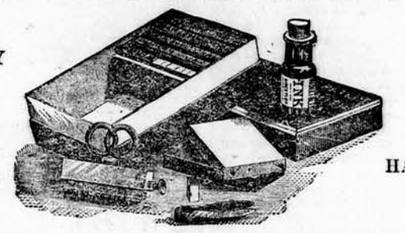

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